

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 10 1919

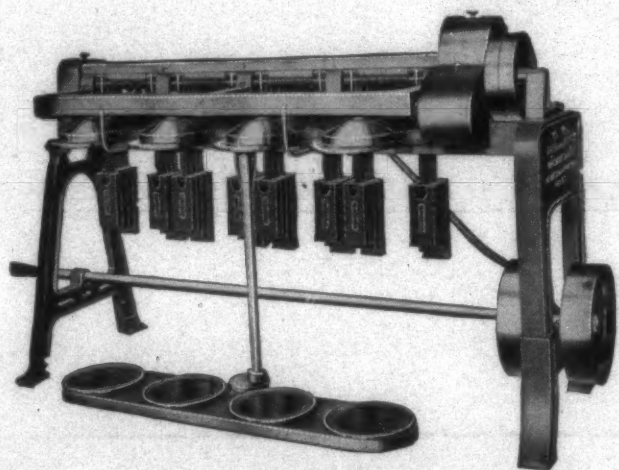
NUMBER 19

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

### TEXTILE MACHINERY

#### Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

*Victor Mill Starch* is a clean, thin-boiling starch, and makes better looking goods than any starch on the market. It carries the weight into the cloth and is cheaper in the end.

*The Price* is right and we can ship promptly. Thousands of satisfied users is the best evidence of its merits and we will gladly furnish upon request names of mills that have been our customers for years.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

SOUTHERN AGENT,  
JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Traveling Representative  
J. J. ILLER, Greenville, S. C.





# WETITE

**WATER WON'T  
INJURE IT**

**IF YOU** have a drive that is subjected to water, dampness and other unfavorable climatic conditions, use Wetite Leather Belting. It's waterproof.

Wetite is also well suited for high speeds and overload drives. Write for information regarding this waterproof leather belting.

**New York Leather Belting Co.**  
Kent Avenue and So. 11th St.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

## The Measure of Success

is gauged by your capacity to make good. Making good is judged by your ability to turn out goods to your fullest capacity. Therefore you can only make good when your equipment is in perfect condition. Make an inspection today and remember we can furnish the following articles upon short notice:

Card Clothing and Reeds  
Roll Covers Tools  
Bobbins  
Hangers  
Machine Shop Tools  
Machinists' Fine Tools

Shafting  
Brushes  
Hose  
Packing  
Couplings  
Cans

Shuttles  
Pulleys  
Loom Supplies  
Cloth  
Belting  
Skins

## The Textile Mill Supply Co.

Charlotte, N. C.





## THE BELTING STANDARD IN MANY MILLS

"Monarch" Leather Belting is standard in many mills. And when men gather to discuss belting a good word is generally said for "Monarch" dependability. It is known throughout the industry as an honest belt.

If you are not acquainted with "Monarch", specify it. You will find then why men endorse it.

We guarantee "Monarch" Leather Belting to be 97% pure leather 100% perfect workmanship.

# "MONARCH"

LEATHER  
BELTING  
THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.

200 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio

We carry a full stock of Monarch Leather Belting at our Southern Branch,  
617 Pendleton St., Greenville, S. C.





## DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



## Sulphogene Blacks

GX, BX, AX

*Sulphur Blacks* are among the most important dyestuffs used in the cotton industry for obtaining fast blacks. In purchasing these products cotton manufacturers and dyers should give careful consideration to the following features now offered in the Sulphogene Blacks being manufactured by this company on a very large scale.

**S**HADE—The range of shades offered is such as to satisfy the various requirements—for a greenish cast, Sulphogene Black GX, for a bluish cast, Sulphogene Black BX, and for a reddish cast, Sulphogene Black AX.

¶ *Quality*—The entire manufacturing process is under thorough laboratory control, thus insuring, in every delivery, absolute uniformity in strength and shade, and freedom from those properties likely to cause tendering of materials or spontaneous combustion.

¶ *Quantity*—This product is being manufactured in sufficient quantity to furnish immediate and ample supplies for all requirements and at all times.

¶ *Price*—The price is based on the current cost of raw materials and production. It is fixed as low as possible in order to secure the widest sale and to retain and increase the economies resulting from large scale manufacture.





# Four British Service Stripes



## British Service Stripes—One for Each Year--Earned by Hyatt Roller Bearings

And during these four years of war service, 482 Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers in an English munitions factory never had a single charge of A. W. O. L. on their Service Record!

These Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers were installed in the early days of the war by the General Stores & Munitions Company, Ltd., of Shepherds Bush, London, England. A recent letter contains this paragraph:

"Hyatt Roller Bearings have been running **continuously day and night on three shifts, for four years**, and we are pleased to say that **never** have any of our machines been stopped **one minute** on account of the bearings."

Many American manufacturers will see nothing unusual in this evidence of satisfactory performance, because twenty-eight years of actual service in American plants has proved to these men that Durability and Dependability are component parts of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers.

Have you investigated the many advantages of Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers?

Our Transmission Bulletin will be of value and interest to you. Send for it today.

**HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY  
INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION  
METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK**

**MOTOR BEARINGS DIVISION  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

**TRACTOR BEARINGS DIVISION  
CHICAGO, ILL.**

7-10-A-199-7-24-B. 101

Manufacturers of bearings for mine cars, ore cars, steel cars, roller tables, trolleys, cranes, hoists, machine tools, line shafts, counter shafts, concrete machinery, textile machinery, conveyors, lift trucks, industrial trucks, railway trucks, railway service cars, storage battery locomotives, etc.

## Hyatt Bearings for Line Shafts

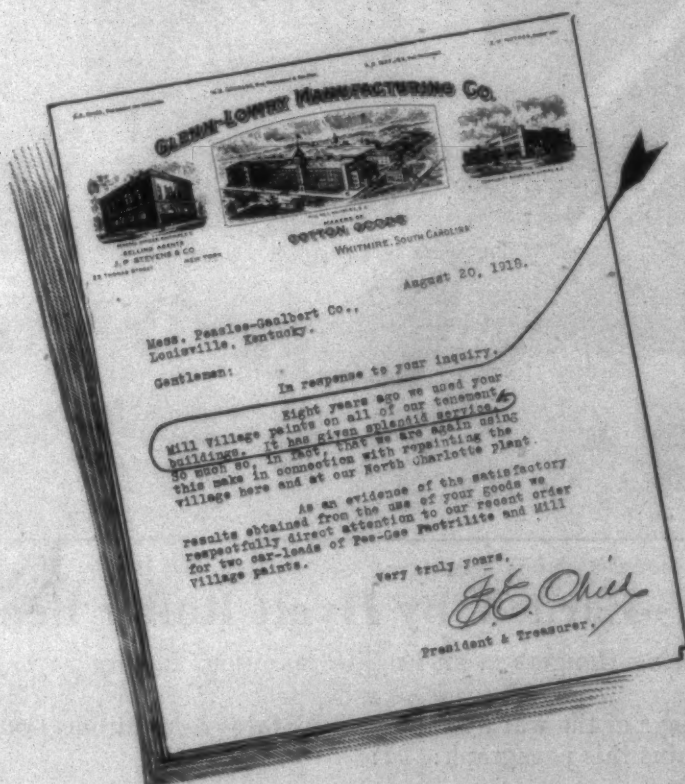




# Pee Gee Industrial Paints

SINCE 1867

The economic up-keep of mill cottages merits your closest attention. An inviting looking, well-kept mill village reflects credit upon you and helps the community spirit and loyalty of your employees. Good paint—Pee Gee Mill Village Paint—will not only add to the appearance of your Cottages—but prolongs their life and protects them against the elements as well.



Read what Mr. E. E. Childs, President of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co. says regarding

## Pee Gee Mill Village Paint

**For Exteriors** Is a combination of lead and zinc, lasts longer, goes farther and is superior in every respect to paint made of lead alone. It will not crack, peel or chalk off, and will give the best possible results in point of wear, beauty and finish.

**For Interiors** Especially made to withstand the hardest use, dries readily with a high gloss finish, and can be easily cleaned with soap and water. For this reason it has proved the most economical paint for Mill Cottage Interiors.

### Other Pee Gee Industrial Paints

that will prove helpful to you in the efficient and economic upkeep of your mill

**Pee Gee DREADNAUGHT BLACK**  
FOR METAL SURFACES  
**Pee Gee PORTLANITE**  
FOR CEMENT, CONCRETE AND BRICK  
**Pee Gee FIROFEND**  
FIRE RETARDANT PAINT

**Pee Gee FACTRALITE**  
FOR INTERIOR WALLS AND CEILINGS  
**Pee Gee UTILITY RED OXIDE**  
FOR WAREHOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS  
**Pee Gee FERRONITE**  
FOR RUST INHIBITIVE METAL PAINT

Write today for booklet on "Pee Gee Industrial Paints"

**PEASLEE-GAULBERT COMPANY, Inc.**

Paint Grinders—Varnish Makers

Established 1867

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 10 1919

NUMBER 19

## North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Have Good Meeting at Asheville

The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association adjourned their meeting at Asheville Saturday after election of the following officers: A. M. Dixon, Gastonia, president; T. L. Leak, Rockingham, first vice president; Agnew Bronson, Winston-Salem, second vice president; J. H. Webb, Hillsboro, third vice president, and Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, re-elected secretary and treasurer.

This was the third successive convention of the cotton men which has been held in Asheville. The next meeting place will be decided by a special committee sometime before next summer.

That the ever increasing demand for American cotton and American made cotton goods can only be met by increased production, and that this can best be arrived at by a high rate of speed being maintained and that the most important thing in industry today is not machinery, but the human factor and the protection of the physical and saving of the destructive forces of the bodies of men, were among the salient points brought out at the gathering of the thirteenth summer session of the Cotton Manufacturers of North Carolina.

The gathering, which is said to be the largest in the history of the association, over 100 delegates being present, also heard discussion on foreign trade opportunities and was informed of the formation of textile educational committees, which will send men picked from the working ranks to schools where they will be trained for positions as foremen and superintendents.

In his address of welcome, L. B. Rogers, of the Asheville Board of Trade, said:

"I wish the cotton manufacturers would select Asheville as their permanent meeting place. You people have been living in clover, making so much money, that you hardly know what to do with it. When you get to that point, we invite you to come to western North Carolina; and Asheville being the metropolis, we wish you to locate here."

A banker made this remark: "I would like to see more cotton mills in Asheville. If you run across a fellow who has plenty of money and wants to invest you get in touch with me and we will build another

cotton mill here.

"We would like to have this a permanent meeting place. I know you are hard workers, but you will live 10 years longer here. We want to extend every courtesy possible and wish you a most happy meeting."

In responding, J. M. Gamewell, of Lexington, N. C., said:

tion, Arthur Dixon, truly said that the best advertisement for any business is a repeat order, and now to prove to you our esteem, we have broken all precedents by returning for a third time.

"Many of the situations with which we have of late been confronted, particularly in our industrial community life, have in fact

which we talk so much and know so little, become as dead as the Greek of our college days. We do not expect a Utopian existence, for this, in truth, would become monotonous, but with our constantly advanced ideals founded upon our churches, schools and progressive civic government as a common people, speaking a common language, we will surely continue to build in the future as we have in the past; and more than this, we cannot ask. We are glad we are here and hope to return again."

### "Americanism."

In his speech, Dr. C. A. Smith, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, said:

"For a good many years I have been trying to find what the great word 'Americanism' signifies. I have been trying to find what the essentials constitute.

"Go where you will in this country or abroad, and talk about Americanism, and read about Americanism, and you will find it is a well understood fact that humor, that broad sense of humor has the essentials of Americanism. Mark Twain has been looked on for years as the essential representative of America and Americanism because he is one of the world's greatest humorists. I think Americans are sometimes humorous in spite of themselves, where they do not intend to be.

"A great fight is going on from your birthday to your death day—there is a struggle between individualism. The question always arises in the mind: 'Am I giving up my individualism.'

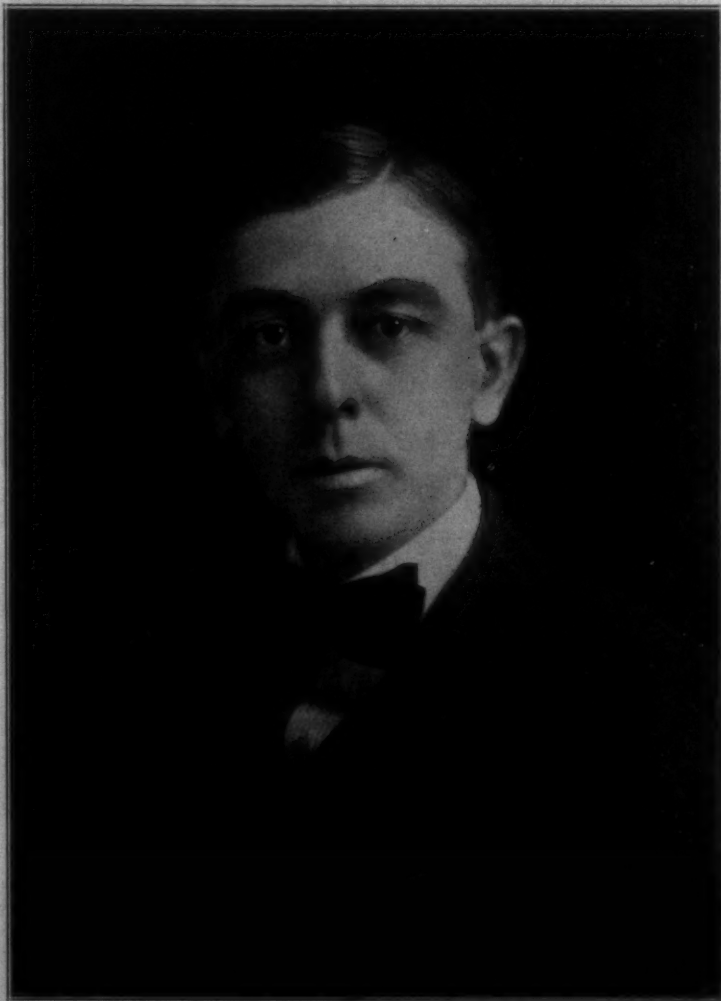
"American humor laughs in sympathy with the individual, and out of sympathy with the institution. Both are exaggerations in a certain sense.

In his address, Chas. R. Towson, of New York, said:

### Service to Industrial Worker.

"In the field of service which I still follow we were confronted with the question, 'How may we make the last largest contribution to industry?' By the largest service to the industrial worker. As we look over the field of our nation, let us give some attention to the South, particularly that section occupied by the textile industries. There are certain conditions which makes de-

(Continued on page 10.)



ARTHUR M. DIXON, Newly Elected President

"The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association here assembled heartily appreciate the genuineness of your welcome to the fair city of Asheville.

"At the second convention held here last year, or mutual friend, in fact, the real orator of this associa-

been most discouraging, but just so surely as members of this body are cool headed, clear brained men of highest possible ideals, in like manner, through various, harmonious agencies, will the truly ideal relationships of the past, be restored, and the word "Bolshevism" about



## "When you make Your Analysis of Power Plant Performance"

The charts are worth adding to one's loss notebook.

**T**HE high price and shortage of fuel, together with the tendency for still higher prices, has made the engineer consider the necessity of using the cheaper grades of fuel and of making of a more thorough analysis of plant performance.

The question of boiler and grate performance has been covered in some detail in a previous article in *Power*, and in this article it is the writer's purpose to

With the possibility of fuel shortage and high prices—With the necessity for burning the cheaper grades of coal perhaps facing you, steam plant performance indeed becomes a subject requiring careful consideration, as the above clipping from an engineering publication points out.

Whether you use the cheaper or the best grades of fuel—sawdust, slack or mine run—make sure that no heat units are wasted in your plant.

The Morehead Back-to-Boiler System returns the boiling hot water resulting from condensation—the "white coal" of industry—direct to your boilers at temperatures as high as 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Morehead Back-to-Boiler SYSTEM

It keeps steam-heated equipment in operation at top speed by removing all condensation as it forms in steam lines.

The Morehead System not only effects an average saving of 20 per cent. on coal bills but it returns the hot water 90 per cent. cheaper and from 10 to 200 degrees hotter than a pump can handle it.

Now is the time to install the Morehead System—when a shortage of fuel and higher prices are a possibility.

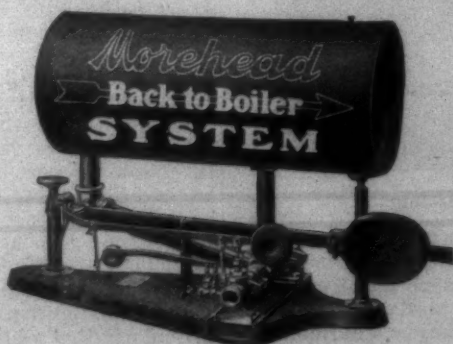
Write us today—giving us information about your power plant. Let us refer you to textile mills similar to your own, where the Morehead System has speeded up production, reduced coal consumption—effected savings that paid for the installations the first few weeks.

## Morehead Manufacturing Company

Dept. T. B.

Detroit,

Michigan



## COTTON TEXTILES FOR CUBAN TRADE

The present prosperity of Cuba, the direct consequence of the exceptionally favorable position of the sugar crop, is resulting in a great expansion in the imports of the country, which, at all times, are considerable, although averaging less than one-half of the exports, says a correspondent of the London "Times" Trade Supplement.

During the past two or three years the general productiveness of the island has increased appreciably. The imports from the United Kingdom have latterly shown a decline, while the exports from the United Kingdom have latterly shown a decline, while the exports from Cuba to these shores have improved. Owing to its geographical position Cuba's principal foreign trade is with the United States; but there are certain markets which have always been open to British manufacturers, and from which American competition has failed to oust them. The United States purchase over 80 per cent of the island's exports, and supply slightly more than 50 per cent of the total imports. In certain lines this trade amounts to a practical monopoly, although in others the position of the United States is very low.

Formerly the United Kingdom had a considerable share of the textile trade; large quantities of these manufactures are imported annually, as there are no cotton factories on the island itself. Of late, however, competition between North American and British-made textiles has become very keen, and it will need all the efforts of our manufacturers to maintain their position in this trade. Prior to 1900, the exports of cotton goods from the United States to Cuba formed a very small proportion of the requirements of the country, amounting, in fact, to only 6.91 per cent of the total; but dating practically from the independence of the country, the United States' proportionate share increased very materially, reaching 37.5 per cent of the total cotton goods trade of the calendar year 1915.

On the other hand, while in 1900 the United Kingdom's share of the cotton goods trade was 48.77 per cent, from that year onward until the end of 1915 there was a gradual decline. This, while in 1906 the proportion was 44.09, in 1913 it fell to 39.23; in 1914 to 34.13, and in 1915 to 30.10 per cent. As the United Kingdom's share declined so that of the United States advanced. Whereas in 1900 the latter's percentage was 6.91 and in 1906 15.94, by the end of 1913 her percentage amounted to 20.13, in 1914 to 24.47, and by the end of 1915 to 37.5. These figures would tend to prove that the cotton goods trade of Cuba is slowly but surely undergoing a change and that in course of time a decidedly larger proportion of the requirements of the country will be purchased from United States manufacturers.

The principal textile goods in demand in the Cuban market are cotton, cloths, knitted goods, clothing, lace and thread. The imports of cotton and cloth show the order of value as follows: White goods, prints, colored goods and gray goods,

With the exception of cheesecloth, practically the whole of which is imported from the United States and enjoys special privileges, manufactures of cotton are dutiable, the duties on the various cloths being assessed according to weight and texture, the basis of texture being the number of threads in a space six millimeters (0.24 in.) square, and the weight basis the number of kilos per 100 square meters. In addition to the tariff thus determined, there are various surcharges upon certain types of fabrics.

The cotton goods market of the island is well worth careful study, for it is continually changing and at the present time offers every prospect of wide expansion. A large proportion of the prints, imported come within the category known as "splits." European manufacturers, including those of Spain and Germany, have supplied the greater part of these prints hitherto, although, here again, the United States mills are now making a bold bid for their share.

"Spill" prints can be produced at a figure somewhat lower than that of the regular narrow prints. They are usually sold on a basis of price, the American market not demanding the standard print with selvages on either side. Owing to the poor demand this class of goods is not manufactured to any extent in the United States; but inasmuch as not only Cuban but other West Indian textile markets have a preference for "splits," it seems probable that some additional mills in the United States will in future arrange to supply them more generally.

The Cuban market for shirtings and other goods in narrow widths is a strong one, and wholesale importers are nearly always in need of supplies. The greater part of the shirtings are made with a false selvedge produced by reeding a few threads closer at each side of the center where the cloth is to be split, or by the use of a special center selvedge attachment, this type being preferred to those with a pinked edge, though the appearance of the latter is considered to be rather neater. The demand for "splits" will probably continue to increase.

Some of the finer prints formerly turned out by English and Italian mills have their vogue still. Spanish mills have also within recent times made fresh efforts to establish their products on the island, and, to a certain degree, they have succeeded. The long association between Spain and Cuba, although seriously interfered with by the war between them, has not been broken, the similarity of interests existing between the two nations—those of language and religious faith—naturally finding reflection in their trade relations. There is little cause, however, for British manufacturers to fear the competition of Spain, and the retention of their share of the cotton goods market in Cuba, although perhaps becoming difficult, is not impossible.—Journal of Commerce.

It's better to marry a good cook than a beautiful angel.



# Clark's Weave Room Calculations

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

(Continued from last week.)

To find filling contraction, knowing cloth width and width warp in reed:

RULE 1.—Subtract the width in cloth from the width in reed and divide by the width in reed.

EXAMPLE: The warp for a 36-inch sheeting was spaced  $39\frac{3}{8}$  inches in reed. What was the contraction from reed to cloth?

ANSWER:  $\frac{39.375 - 36}{39.375} = 8.57\%$  filling contraction.

To find warp contraction, knowing cloth length and warp length:

RULE 2.—Subtract the length of cloth from the length of warp and divide by the length of warp.

EXAMPLE: A 40-yard cut of sheeting was made from  $43\frac{3}{4}$  yards of warp. What was the contraction from warp to cloth?

ANSWER:  $\frac{43.75 - 40}{43.75} = 8.57\%$  warp contraction.

To find length of filling or warp used, knowing cloth width or length and contraction percentages:

RULE 3.—Divide the cloth width or length by 1 minus the percentage of contraction.

EXAMPLE: A heavy sheeting is 36 inches wide and 40 yards long. If the filling contraction was 8.57% and the warp contraction also 8.57%, what was the width of warp in reed and the length of warp required?

ANSWER:  
 $\frac{36}{1 - .0857} = .9143 = 39.375$  in. width in reed.  
 $\frac{40}{1 - .0857} = .9143 = 43.75$  yards warp required.

## CLOTH REGAIN

Expressed in inches, contraction and regain are the same. Expressed in percentages, as more customary, contraction and regain are never the same, as the percentage of contraction is based on the original width or length, whereas the percentage of regain is based on the finished width or length. Errors are occasionally made in cloth calculations through confusing regain with contraction and an illustration may be useful in emphasizing the difference.

Suppose width of warp in reed to be 30 inches and width of cloth made therefrom to be  $28\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The warp has shrunk  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width and the cloth would need to regain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to attain its original width.

The percentage of contraction in width is the original width minus the finished width, divided by the original width. In this case,:

$\frac{30 - 28\frac{1}{2}}{30} = \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{30} = 5\%$  contraction.

The percentage of regain to be added to the cloth width to give the original width of warp in reed is equal to the original width minus the finished width, divided by the finished width. In this case:

$\frac{28\frac{1}{2} - 26\frac{1}{2}}{28\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{28\frac{1}{2}} = 5.26\%$  regain.

The same relation between contraction and re-

gain applies to the warp as well as to the filling. Suppose 63 yards of warp from the slasher are required to produce a 60 yard cut of cloth. Then

the warp contraction is  $\frac{63 - 60}{63} = 4.76\%$  and

the warp regain is  $\frac{63 - 60}{60} = 5\%$ .

From the above the relationship between contraction and regain is seen to be as follows:

Per cent contraction =  $1 - \frac{1}{1 + \% \text{ regain}}$

Per cent regain =  $\frac{1 - \% \text{ contraction}}{1 - \% \text{ contraction}} - 1$   
 and  $(1 - \% \text{ contraction}) \times (1 + \% \text{ regain}) = 1$

## REED CALCULATIONS

Calculations for reed, for contraction in width, and for regain in width, are interdependent and a rule for one implies a rule for the others. This is sometimes overlooked and we have the anomaly afforded by a writer stating that it is impossible to formulate a rule for contraction in width and then going ahead and stating a rule for ascertaining the reed to give a certain sley.

There is one point here that should be noted. Contraction in width from reed to cloth is based on width of warp in reed, and regain from cloth to reed is based on cloth width. The ends per inch, however, are a reciprocal of the width, that is, 64 ends to the inch means that the threads are spaced one-sixty-fourth of an inch apart. In reed calculations, therefore, the use of contraction and regain percentages must be the reverse of their use in width calculations. For instance, if the filling contraction for a 36 inch,  $48 \times 48$ , sheeting is 8.57% we would find width of warp in reed by dividing 36 by .9143 (i. e. by 1 minus 8.57%), obtaining 39.375 inches, but we would find the reed by multiplying 48 by .9143, obtaining 43.88 ends per inch in reed and this latter divided by 2 ends per dent would give 21.94 dents per inch.

Warps may be sleyed 1, 2, 3, 4, or even more ends to the dent; for ordinary plain cloth 2 ends to the dent is the rule. In reed calculations it is only necessary to give rules for finding the ends per inch in reed as the dents per inch are obtainable therefrom by dividing by a simple number.

To find dents per inch in reed, knowing ends per inch in reed and ends per dent:

RULE 4.—Divide ends per inch in reed by ends per dent.

EXAMPLE: A warp is to be drawn in with 60 ends to the inch in the reed. What reeds would be required if the warp were sleyed 1, 2, 3 or 4 ends per dent respectively?

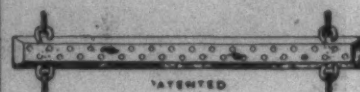
ANSWER: If there are 60 ends to the inch a 60 reed is required for 1 end per dent; a 30 reed for 2 ends per dent; a 20 reed for 3 ends per dent; a 15 reed for 4 ends per dent.

To find number of dents occupied by an equally reeded warp, knowing total ends, sel-vage ends, and ends per dent:

RULE 5.—From total ends subtract half the sel-vage ends and divide by number of ends per dent.

(Continued on page 29.)

## Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.  
 Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order To-day

## Make Your Office Efficient

Use the furniture, the files and other equipment best suited to the nature and size of your business and the size of your office.—And don't forget the little things—stationery, ink, rubber stamps, pens, job printing etc. We carry the most complete line of office supplies and equipment in the south.

Mail orders a specialty. Write for copy of our new catalogue just off the press.

## Pound & Moore Co.

The most complete Office Supply Store in the South.  
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Your Scrubbing Problems Solved



What Solved It?

Why, MI CLEANSER.

Who said so?

Nineteen Mighty Good Cotton Mills.

For Sale by,

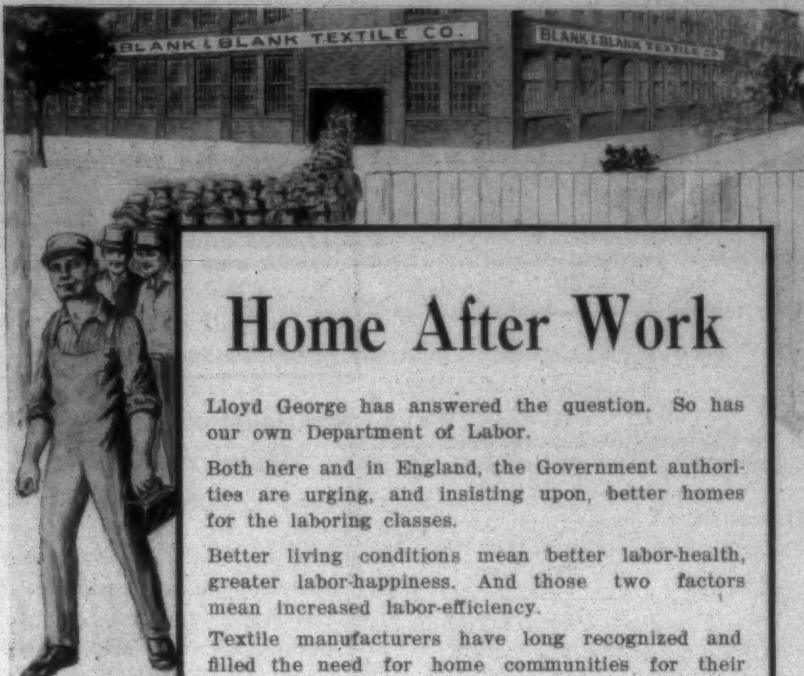
Your JOBBER, and the

Champion Chemical Co.

Asheville, N. C., U.S.A.

Charlie Nichols, Sec'y and Mgr.





## Home After Work

Lloyd George has answered the question. So has our own Department of Labor.

Both here and in England, the Government authorities are urging, and insisting upon, better homes for the laboring classes.

Better living conditions mean better labor-health, greater labor-happiness. And those two factors mean increased labor-efficiency.

Textile manufacturers have long recognized and filled the need for home communities for their workers. And so the question of improved sanitation in those homes has a direct bearing upon their labor problems.

They are solving the sanitation problem with

## Kaustine SYSTEM TOILETS

The Modern Indoor Toilets Which Operate Even in Unsewered Districts.

The Kaustine System is based on the principles everywhere advocated by health authorities, effecting segregation and purification of sewage matter immediately after discharge from the body. It is generally accepted as a standard method of disposal in all unsewered districts.

The Kaustine System is complete and scientific in every respect—and adaptable to every type of building.

The leaching pool arrangement of the Kaustine System obviates the pumping or dipping necessary with ordinary chemical closets. When the Kaustine tank is full, a convenient valve opens a drain, flushing the sewage into leaching pool, where it is absorbed by the earth.

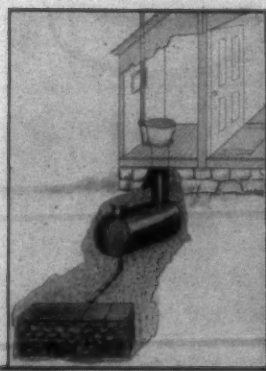
And the Kaustine System is odorless, and absolutely sanitary.

Write for Kaustine catalog and submit your sewage problem to the Kaustine installation experts. Their counsel is free,—and will prove profitable to you.

## Kaustine Co., Inc.

428 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

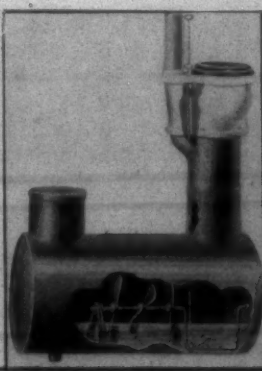
Niagara Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.



Any Workman Can Make This Installation

Sewage falls into Armoor Iron Tank, where Kaustine, a powerful disinfectant, aided by the propeller agitator, reduces it to a germless and deodorized liquid. Ventilation system draws off gas, through chimney, and creates suction which creates and dries the inner surfaces of toilet bowl.

Drain pipe and leaching pool complete final disposal of Kaustinized (sterilized) sewage.



### N. C. Cotton Manufacturers Have Good Meeting At Asheville.

(Continued from page 7.)

sirable to test the principle and the methods of the work which we contemplate. Those conditions are found in this field where workers were homogenous, the common stock, the common laborer's point of view and so many of the other fields to which my attention was turned, presented uncommon capacity for development.

"I leave it to you whether I estimate correctly. I am here to talk to you from the standpoint of helping one who has been engaged in the work of helping industrial workers to bring to the surface the best in them. We have no occasion to regret the choice of the Southern field and its industry as one of the special points of our administration."

Mr. Towson continued to say that he has just completed a tour of more than 15,000 miles, in which his first thought had been of the industrial conditions, and at what points contributions were to be made, and what effect advantages which exist had upon labor.

The one outstanding conviction he gathered, he said, was not a new one but an old one. The biggest thing now is not machinery, but the human factor, the protection of the physical and saving of the destructive forces in the bodies of men, he continued.

#### Value of the Spirit.

"In speaking of the present mental capacity of the workers in America," he went on, "in El Paso they say let us have the man who will do what he is told to do and not know too much about American industry. We have passed that period of employing the man who does not advance. He is more dangerous than the man who does know. We are going to have a run for our money. When France comes back, and Germany comes back, and Great Britain raises herself to higher power, we are going to still hold our own because our workers are the biggest factors in industrialism and we have a bountiful supply of raw material. It is not the physical and mental, but it is the spirit of the man. The body and mind have its value but the spirit has it tenfold.

It is our business to see that constructive power is raised to its highest degree, in these days in which destructive forces are so active."

Asking the question as to what industry is doing today to select with sufficient care the men who are to put oil on the bearings and more grit in the wheels, Mr. Towson said three things must be done, namely: Careful selection, full recognition and adequate compensation and co-operative friendliness.

One cannot pay wages enough to insure industrial peace or give shorter hours, he continued, since some want six hours, some talk two hours. The eight hours demand he called ancient history. We cannot settle the problem with wages or hours, he said, and recommended the establishment of right relationship, payment of good wages, and advised the manufacturers to be

cool headed and think out their problems carefully, taking up each issue as it presents itself.

#### Clothing the World.

"The question of our clothing the world has pretty nearly come, Joseph E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., said in his address: "Cotton is the cheapest form of clothing. The demand for cotton cloth far exceeds the supply and during the last few years there has been no increase in the world's spindles, in fact a slight decrease. Labor takes advantage of the opportunity to get ahead and save something. Hours have been shorter and machinery has gone to a very high price and is going to stand there.

"What are we going to do to meet this demand for clothing and take advantage of the present opportunity?" Mr. Sirrine continued. "You cannot do it by rapidly increasing spindles, but you can compensate by increasing production of spindles in operation. As all are familiar with the little things you can do in a mill like getting adjustments made, it is not my purpose to discuss these points with you.

"There are a few ways to increase production. You cannot increase the production of mills by speeding up your machines, but you can accomplish a good deal by a high average of speed being maintained. Last year we have been doing a good deal of research work and this question of individual drive for not only spinning frames and looms but other machines. We have found there is great advantage by maintaining a high rate of speed, which not only produces a higher percentage of production, but better quality of cloth.

#### Means of Increasing Speed.

"After a great many experiments, I found that the best form of drive for spindle and other machines in a cotton mill was the direct silent chain drive. The present system of belt drive which is used in most of the old mills is very inefficient," he said, "because of the fact that the belt is continually stretching and constantly in need of adjustment. Some machines which are driven by belt drive lose as much as 200 revolutions per minute and a machine driven by direct silent chain drive overcomes this lost motion." Mr. Sirrine said he knew of a cotton manufacturer who saved 800 pounds of cotton in one day by installation of modern humidifiers. Keeping constant the degree of humidity is a very important one and should be carefully studied," Mr. Sirrine continued. The new mill is a better type of construction, he said. Machinery on four floors is subject to constant vibration, and it costs too much to permit to wear out because of this vibration. He pointed out that there is only 10 per cent difference in cost of a reinforced concrete building and a frame building which would mean probably \$1.50 per spindle, an amount hardly to be considered.

"Another thing that is receiving more attention is better housing conditions for workers," Mr. Sirrine went on. "Operatives now being line with skilled labor, and mechanics are getting wages they could



**N. C. Cotton Manufacturers Have Good Meet at Asheville.**

not have otherwise have gotten. To get the best it is necessary to improve their living. With high class operatives it is going to be a more profitable investment," he added.

Mr. Sirrene concluded by saying that few manufacturers realize to what extent the world today is dependent on the cotton industry. There is a tremendous shortage in the cotton world.

**Textile Education.**

In an extemporaneous speech at the banquet, J. D. Hammett, president of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers and president of the South Carolina Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said he had appointed a committee in each organization known as textile educational committees, with the object of selecting bright young men from among mill employees to be sent to some textile institution where they could gain knowledge of the textile business, and then use them as superintendents and foremen in cotton mills. They would be more efficient because they would have both technical and theoretical knowledge of the business, he said. Mill owners should co-operate in this matter and help fill the mills with intelligent workers, Mr. Hammett added, thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of the entire industry.

**Building Communities.**

Dr. D. W. Daniel, of Clemson College, S. C., speaking at the banquet took for his subject the forces that

build communities. Three principal factors: Cheerfulness, co-operation and loyalty, should be used by combined effort of every man, woman and child, to build up the community, he declared. Every man ought to be proud of the community in which he lives, he added, regardless of the size or importance, because it is there he can do most good for humanity. Dr. Daniel was very humorous, using many jokes for illustrating points.

**Foreign Trade.**

In addressing the association at the afternoon session, Hugh McRae, Wilmington, N. C., spoke very precisely upon the importance of foreign trade between the United States and Latin America. He said it was time that the American manufacturer awoke to the opportunity which presents itself to them in the form of extensive trade with the various South American countries.

The federal government is doing all in its power to facilitate matters in South America and many of its largest financial institutions in this country are arranging a system of finance which will make trade conditions far better than ever before, Mr. McRae explained. He told of the several new lines of steamships that will soon be plying between the ports of the United States and South America.

President Arthur J. Draper appointed the following committees:

Nomination: T. Webb, J. H. White, J. S. Weir.

Resolutions: C. E. Hutchison, W. C. Ruffin, W. A. Irwin, T. C. Leak, J. W. Williamson, C. S. Webb.

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Legitimate saving does not mean to be frugal. Economy means the practical and systematic management of an institution—the wise and careful administration of the means at one's disposal. Economy manages and saves; frugality merely saves.

In nearly every manufacturing plant there exists today opportunities for keeping the profits in the till—for effectual economy.

The tallow dip and oil lamp had their day; the advent of electricity shattered their usefulness because well-lighted homes and places of business were cheaper in every way.

Successful manufacturers are constantly enhancing the value of men and equipment by the promotion of this factor in modern manufacturing. It is good business policy to do so.

Nowhere, perhaps, does this principle present itself with more force than in the necessity for proper sewage disposal. It is brought to your attention

that money can be saved, production cheapened, cost of upkeep lowered, and better workers attracted by the proper number of appliances properly distributed.

J. J. Cosgrove, of Pittsburgh, thus strikingly illustrates the actual money saved by these means:

A factory employs 500 men and each loses three minutes a day walking an unnecessary distance to water closet or urinal. That means a loss each day of over three working days for one man. Allow an average wage of \$2 a day and 300 working days in the year. The loss from this cause alone would be \$1,800 annually—an amount sufficient to pay interest at 5% on \$36,000 for extra equipment. However the extra equipment needed to afford the facilities for such plan would cost but a fraction of \$36,000. You might save more than the cost in one year by having them.

The services of a competent plumber are essential to successful plumbing

operations.

Without the aid of his expert advice in planning, it is easy to make an error where cost of correcting might be considerable.

Consult your local plumber. To insure satisfaction, your contract should be awarded to him. Cheap plumbing fixtures, poorly installed, will annoy you constantly.

Plan for permanency. Give chance the slip by getting the best advice, material and workmanship.

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Columbia, S. C.

**CAHILL IRON WORKS**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

**THE LOWRY COMPANY**  
Atlanta, Ga.

**VIRGINIA-CAROLINA SUPPLY CO.**  
Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

**JOSEPH A. VOGEL CO.**  
Frost-Proof Closets  
Wilmington, Del.



The secretary's report and president's address will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Following are the resolutions adopted at the closing session of the convention:

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions

Resolved, that the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association offers its thanks to our president and secretary, who have so ably performed their duties, and to Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, Mr. Chas. R. Towson, Mr. J. E. Sirrine, Mr. Hugh McRae, and Dr. D. W. Daniel, who have addressed us here and contributed so much to the success of our meeting;

Resolved further, that the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association desires to offer the thanks of the association to the city of Asheville, the Asheville Board of Trade, and the management of the Battery Park Hotel for the courtesies extended during its visit.

Whereas, the industrial development of the South Atlantic States will be helped materially by the development of trade between these states and Latin America, and

Whereas, the organization of a quasi public export company, called the South Atlantic Export Company, covering the four South Atlantic states will help towards that end,

Therefore, be it resolved that we concur with Governor Bickett's re-

cent statement to the effect that the formation of such a company is not only important but absolutely necessary for the proper development of our commercial life.

Whereas, never before have the markets of the world been apparently more open to and more in need of American goods, and, whereas, the stimulation and development of the nation's international trade is vital to our country's prosperity and to the permanent solution of its industrial and economic problems,

Resolved, that the members of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina be requested to earnestly urge their representatives in Congress to encourage and support all measures looking to the extension of American trade with other countries, such as providing adequate cable and wire facilities, the development of our merchant marine, the extension of American banking and insurance facilities abroad and the protection of American investments and other interests in foreign fields.

Whereas, war activities have unsettled labor and economic conditions in this country, and

Whereas, the increased cost of living has revised all previous wage schedules, and

Whereas, the burden created by this condition is in the end borne

by the ultimate consumer.

Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that the only way to insure continued prosperity and peace in this country is for employers, employees and the whole people at large to practice sane co-operation with a generous and friendly spirit in all matters, based on prevailing economic conditions;

Resolved further, That a new emphasis should be placed upon the mutuality of interest between the employer and employee and that there should be a united resistance on their part against that destructive propaganda that arrays employee against employer and begets suspicion, opposition and conflict to the detriment of both and the public generally.

#### Durham Hosiery Mills Adopt Industrial Democracy.

Durham, N. C.—Only two among the nearly 4,000 employees of the Durham Hosiery Mills voted in the negative in the balloting that has taken place during the past week on the question of industrial democracy, democratically offered the hosiery workers by J. S. Carr, Jr., hosiery king of the world. This fact became known last week after all ballots had been taken, in the 10 mills making up the chain of the big company.

It was announced immediately

afterwards that the work of organization under the new plan would start this week, when meetings of representatives elected by the employees will be held. There will be one representative for every 35 employees.

It was simultaneously learned that the meetings have been held over until this week, on account of a week's vacation being offered every employee of the 10 mills. The vacation, it is stated, is not due to a lack of orders, but instead is an idea of the president of the company, who believes that every man, woman, boy and girl employed should be given at least one week out of the 52 weeks in a year to rest.

Under the new plan to be inaugurated, the mills will be operated on a democratic government plan. There will be a congress. The house of representatives will be made up of representatives from the employees. The senate is to be composed of representatives from the superintendents, foremen and managers of departments. Executive officers will form the cabinet and Mr. Carr will be the president. Every new idea or plan inaugurated in the operation of the mills will go through the regular governmental channels. The only department lacking to make it conform to the government of the United States will be the absence of a judicial body.

## Distinctive Job Printing Service For Textile Mills

Little over a month ago we began as Job Printers to the Textile industry of the South.

Our pronounced aim was to expand the scope of our service among Textile men.

Up-to-date work, fair charges, prompt delivery, were included in our idea of service in this field.

Practical service.

The start has been very good. Orders have been printed that will maintain our reputation as Textile printers and color the care with which we execute a job.

A Textile job shop, equipt for that work, gives the kind of service that textile men want—whether it's a business card, letter or bill head, envelope or mill blank.

The clear, clean-cut simplicity of our new Type styles will meet the approval of textile and mill men generally.

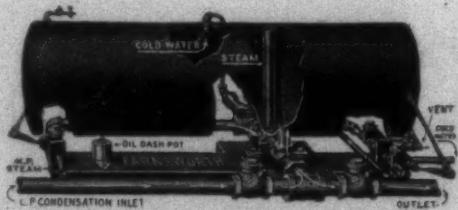
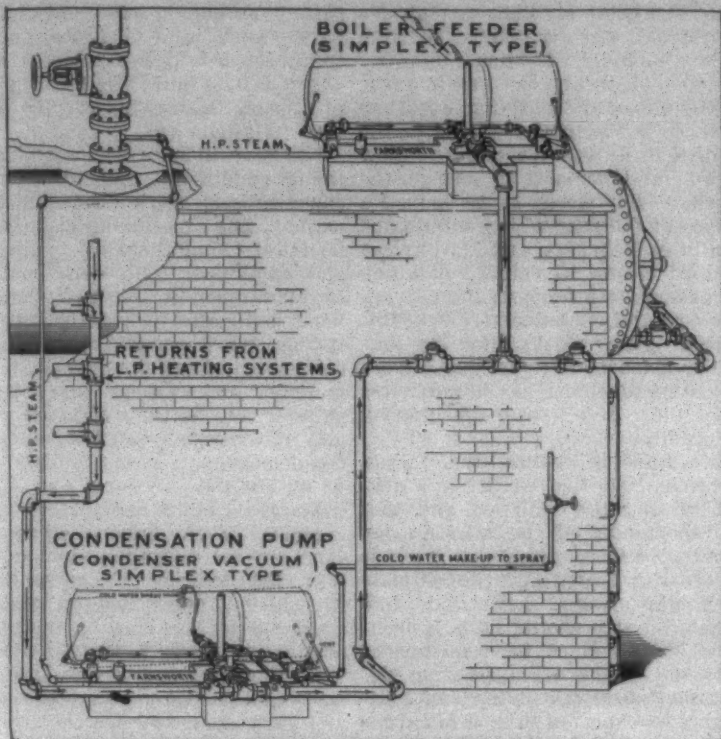
To deliver your work promptly when you're in a "pinch", correct in detail, at fair prices, is distinctive service, since there is great rush and uncertainty in all shops nearly due to the labor shortage and vast demand for printing.

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### FARNSWORTH Condenser Vacuum Condensation Pump

This machine set in each of your buildings will drain the condensation and pump it to our Boiler Feeder in power house or to any point of use.

### FARNSWORTH CLOSED SYSTEM

Draining low pressure heating systems, etc., feeding the condensation directly into the boilers under pressure.

The advantage of this system being its simplicity and that it will drain the condensation H. P. or L. P. and feed it directly into L. P. or H. P. boilers.

Uses 75 to 90 per cent. less steam than pumps.

Eliminates the necessity of using H. P. boilers to operate pumps.

Will clear sluggish return lines of the water better than any vacuum pump.

The make up water is fed into the receiving chamber of the condenser vacuum condensation pump which condenses the steam or vapor and creates the high vacuum.

The condenser vacuum condensation pump can be set in any distant building and will pump the condensation direct to the boiler feeder.

All machines built extra heavy.

Tested to 350 pounds pressure.

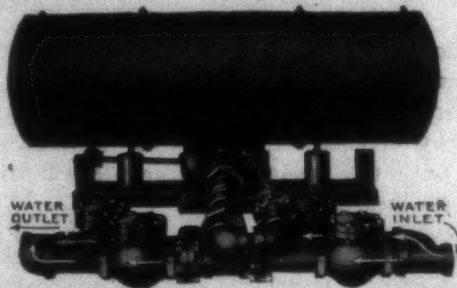
Control Valve "GIANT" extra heavy with Monel Metal Seat and Disc.

Babbitted Bearing carries the weight and eliminates the load from the swing joint.

Oil Cushion dash pot makes the tank operate smoothly.

### Some of the Many "Farnsworth Equipped" Coal-Saving Records

Empire Oil Works, Oil City, Pa. "Shut down one of five 200 H. P. boilers—saved 20% of coal pile." Easton Furniture Mfg. Co., Easton, Md. "Have had use of machines for past 15 months—giving very satisfactory service, effecting a saving of at least 50% of the steam system by returning condensation to the boilers. We are confident we have saved at least 15% on coal over any other system of which we have knowledge; there is little or no waste, neither is there any packing trouble."



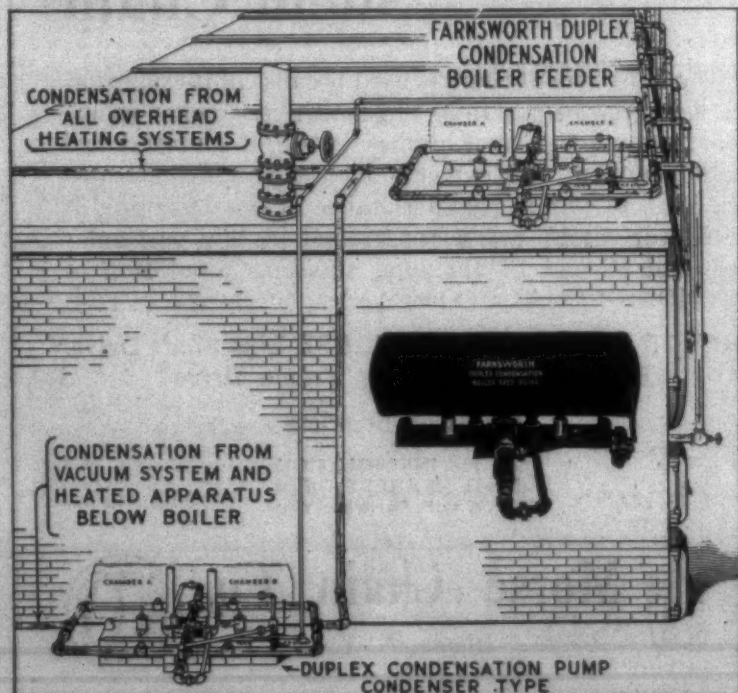
The Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feed Pump—The perfect boiler feeder. Front view of 3-inch machine, showing duplex receiving and delivery check valves.

The Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feed Pump—The Perfect Boiler Feeder. Front view of a 3-inch machine, showing duplex receiving and delivery check valves.

Taubel Brothers, Hosiery Mfgs., Philadelphia, Pa. "We are glad to advise that we have already installed your system in our old building and have an extra system for our new addition. We also are glad to report that your system is giving good service and in fact doing everything you claim it would."

United Metal Manufacturing Co., Inc., Norwich, Conn. "The machine installed here in our factory by you some time ago, under the guarantee that it would handle the condensed steam in our radiators and return the same to the boiler has performed this service satisfactorily and we are pleased with the result."

Adam Scheidt Brewing Co., Norristown, Pa. "You may be pleased to know that since we installed the thermometer on the feed line between your machine and our boilers that the temperature is seldom lower than 300 degrees and at times as high as 335 degrees. We are pleased to advise that your closed system has made a very substantial saving in our coal consumption."



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The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

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"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our  
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## Address of President Draper

The past year has been a memorial one in the work of our association and recently new problems have arisen which will require our best thought and soundest judgment. At the time of our last meeting the terrible struggle abroad was at its height and our boys were showing their splendid fighting qualities which soon turned the tide in favor of the allies. Price fixing was then in force but with the signing of the armistice it was decided to allow supply and demand to govern the market. For weeks there ensued a period of dullness which culminated finally in February and March in a decided slump in values, in which yarns and cloth fell considerably below cost and curtailment wisely followed. A few weeks later the tone of the market improved and a scarcity of merchandise has raised prices until there is a reasonable margin of profit.

We must all realize that times have changed, that we are in a period of so-called inflation and that the shortening of the working day in all industries cannot but increase the cost of living, and the ultimate consumer always pays that bill. What this day should be is a problem, but it must be remembered that the holder of a position demanding no responsibility can reasonably be expected to do a fair day's work, and will be the better for it.

The responsible heads, provided they are worth their salaries, have little or no mental rest, their hours of actual so-called labor varying with business conditions and inside difficulties. I stand on the platform that true happiness comes from hard work and that the present trend toward higher pay for little effort cannot but result ultimately in disaster to industry and the morale of the country.

I believe in high wages and good living conditions coincident with conscientious work from all concerned and co-operation of the heartiest kind between employer and employee. This condition can be maintained if the mill management is always ready to be fair and if the operatives will turn a deaf ear to radical agitators, do their own thinking and respect wise leadership. I rely on their common sense and integrity to resist the appeal of the demagogue whose promises never fill the pay envelope.

North Carolina has a larger percentage of American citizenship than any state in the union imbued with the doctrine of protection to life, liberty and property, and we must not let insidious propaganda, originating abroad, wear us away from the teachings of our forefathers which have stood the test of time and have made America the greatest country in the world.

## Address of Secretary Hunter Marshall, Jr.

Since the last annual meeting of this Association our country has emerged from a state of war into a period of reconstruction. It behooves the manufacturing industry to adjust itself to the new conditions and profit by its observations. If co-operation in time of war is a powerful factor for destruction, it should be equally powerful for construction in time of peace.

During the past year your Association had exemplified the benefits which are derived from co-operation and organization by presenting a united front in solving the problems of mutual interest to the cotton manufacturers of this state.

A brief summary of the work which has passed through our office during the past year, will suffice as the chairmen of the various committees will give you the work in detail. Our efforts have largely been taken up with organizing a traffic department, drafting a workmen's compensation law, representing the manufacturing interest during the session of the state legislature, securing new members for the Association, keeping members posted on matters of interest and importance, and promoting the spirit of the Association among the manufacturers throughout the state.

Through the efforts of some of your officers we succeeded in making arrangements with the South Carolina Association whereby the two associations could have a combined traffic department under the

able and efficient direction of Mr. Geo. W. Forrester of Atlanta, Ga. Having completed the arrangements for this department it then became the duty of the secretary to present the advantages of the traffic department to the members of the Association. This has been done by the use of numerous letters and personal visits to practically all of the mills. As a result we have 53 mills in this state that are reaping the benefits of this phase of our work.

Pursuant to the suggestion of the special legislative committee we drafted a workmen's compensation act. It was not deemed wise, however, to introduce this act at the last meeting of the general assembly, and it is now being held until the proper time when it will be presented.

During January and February the secretary spent the greater part of his time in Raleigh. We should mention here the work which was done on behalf of the Association toward securing an adequate child labor and compulsory education law for this state. We adhered as closely as possible to the resolution of this body passed one year ago requesting that the general assembly do pass such a law. You have all been furnished with copies of the act as passed and a more detailed discussion will be given in the report of the legislative committee.

In the matter of securing new  
(Continued on page 26.)



# All Allied and Neutral Countries Coming to the Cotton Conference

London, Eng., July 1.—Fuller E. Callaway, chairman of the European Commission of the World's Cotton Conference returned to London from the continent today with the message that all allied and neutral countries will send large delegations to the conference to be held in New Orleans in October. It is now up to the United States to arrange an extensive program and reception for them, he said.

France will send an official government delegation as well as a financial delegation and groups from all sections of the cotton industry.

Belgian manufacturers are arranging to send a delegation. In addition the city of Ghent will send an official delegation and the Ghent Chamber of Commerce will be represented.

Italy is considering sending an official delegation, Mr. Callaway said. The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, and the Milan Spinners will also send delegates.

Other delegations will be sent by Holland, Norway and Sweden and the Spanish spinners.

Mr. Callaway said it was probable that Poland and Czecho-Slovakia would be represented officially.

Seven delegates have just been named by the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association of Lancashire.

The above cable received by the Daily News Record of New York from London is proof that the cotton conference at New Orleans is going to be a big success.

The favorable reports received from Secretary W. Irving Bullard, of the committee on foreign representation to the New Orleans Cotton Conference, regarding the prospects of a large and representative English representation, are confirmed by comments of leading English newspapers just received. Extracts from several of these are quoted and contain interesting sidelights on the work of the committee and the reception accorded it by British textile and commercial bodies.

## Mr. Callaway a Typical American

One of the first English interviews with Chairman Fuller E. Callaway was published in the Manchester Evening News, the afternoon edition of the Manchester Guardian, and is as follows:

"It was a very alert chairman who met an Evening News representative this morning. Mr. Callaway is a typical American business man, who soon touches the heart of the matter that he has in hand.

"We have not come to Manchester, he said, 'to see the mills—I think I would sooner see the countryside—but to see the people who are in the cotton trade. Every section in the United States is of the opinion that now is the right time to come to grips in order to place the manufacture of cotton goods on a sure foundation against the immediate day when the world calls for the

replenishing of its stores.

"Our object is to induce Lancashire to participate in the conference with proper voting strength.

"It is no good wasting time on a thing that stands next to food in importance. Only through co-operation shall we be able to place ourselves in a thoroughly strong position. Take wastage alone. Over one hundred million dollars' worth of raw cotton is wasted through lack of better facilities in securing, storing, and exporting the staple. We need proper storage houses, improved ginning and baling on the Egyptian pattern, and this and all other matters that will improve the industry can only be secured through international action.

"How did the suggestion of the world's conference begin?

"At a national association meeting held last fall and since then it has spread like wildfire. Everybody is in it in the States, farmers, ginners, bankers, spinners, manufacturers, merchants and brokers.

"All are enthusiastic, and at a conference held in Washington, the committee of which I am chairman was formed for the special purpose of visiting England, France, Belgium, Holland and the rest of the nations concerned. Each nation, as I have said, will participate to its full voting strength. Twenty-five have been suggested by Liverpool, and Manchester's proportion should be greater as the center of so many organizations.

"If we can get 90 per cent of the trade attending, the other 10 per cent won't matter very much, because you know, if some people don't want to go to heaven, well, you just can't make them!

"We are already certain that it is going to be a very big thing. The government is behind it, and are saying 'Go right ahead.' The present is the time when the lion can afford to lie down with the lamb. When we get on level ground we can fight again, only I believe we shall have more sense.

"New Orleans is selected as the first meeting place because we are further away at the moment from the raw wound that is searching every heart. There is no reason why the world's conference another year should not be held in Manchester, with a Manchester man as president.

"We are making elaborate arrangements so that every delegate will be able to see everything there is to see. Special trains will leave New York on October 8, and these trains will provide the daily living and sleeping accommodation. It is proposed to stop at South Carolina, and go over the latest and most up-to-date mill. At my town, La Grange (Georgia), I think we shall have something to show in the way of social advancement that will prove how well we have advanced during the last 30 years.

"We have 2,000 cottages where

the mill hands live, each with half an acre of land, a flower garden at the front, chickens in the backyard, and a cow belonging to every tenement. The schools hold 600 children, and one teacher to each subject. We find that all these things add to the prosperity of the industry, and unless we see how we can accommodate ourselves to the life we believe in then we stand to miss many a bright spot of sunshine.

"I am a cotton spinner, manufacturer, planter, banker, and merchant, but it is no life at all that seeks to make the other man small in order to be big yourself. We only get bigger by fighting the problems out on level terms."

"Delegates to the conference will go through large cotton growing areas. The day of secrecy is over with the advent of the telephone, the telegram, and the mails. Somebody has to make a start, and we believe we have something to show that will interest the men who we hope will come to us from Europe."

The following article from the London Times discloses the effective character of the work done by the committee:

"It has become certain that Lancashire will be well represented in the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans next October. Sir Herbert Dixon, chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association, has consented to lead the British delegation, and his decision will no doubt influence favorably some who have not yet got over their first hesitation.

"Mr. Hargreaves, the president of the Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, the organization which embraces the firms in Northeast Lancashire, has also thrown the weight of his counsel on the side of accepting the American invitation. The Liverpool Cotton Association came to an early decision to send delegates, and it is virtually settled that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with whom the European Commission of the conference had an interview yesterday morning, will also be represented.

"The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has not yet made up its mind. It is taking an informal ballot of its members and the returns are not at present available. But even if it should happen that the vote is against official participation in the conference, there will still be a strong representation of spinners willing to accompany Sir Herbert Dixon.

"The change of feeling in Lancashire has been largely due to the persuasiveness with which the commission has stated the case for the conference. There were two questions in particular which Lancashire was disposed to argue. The first was, Why have a conference in America? and the second, Why have it now? In their answers the com-

mission have been anxious to show that so long as the world mainly relies on the United States for its supplies of cotton, and that must be for many a long day, certain of the problems which concern the cotton industry must arise there. In particular, the primary question of supply can be discussed on the spot. Other subjects to the forefront of the conference program relate to the buying, selling and handling of cotton, and in these matters again, although the people first concerned are Americans, the interest of manufacturers and spinners is not inferior to that of merchants and planters. Transportation and warehousing are additional questions of natural interest.

"To conclude the argument; there has been a representation of the general benefit to be derived from a conference of cotton organizations of the two hemispheres. To the formal resolutions of such a conference, as expressing the considered opinions of the cotton textile industry in all but enemy countries, every government would have to give attention. As to the time of the holding of the conference, and whether it should be this year or next, it has been represented with force that some of the questions are urgent and should be tackled without delay, and that the temper of the time is favorable for the carrying out of essential reforms.

"Men in industry and commerce, and the government of the world as well, are prepared today to consider momentous changes. But who can tell what their mood and inclination will be in a year's time?

"Considerations such as these, put forward with business tact and reasonableness, by or on behalf of the commission, have induced an alteration of Lancashire's attitude toward the conference. It was suggested a week ago in the Times that the appearance of reluctance to share in the conference might be largely due to Lancashire's want of information. The commission has since won confidence in itself and support for its undertaking.

"In the commission's interview with the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, there was a notable insistence on the common interests of the English-speaking race. Walter Parker, the vice chairman of the commission, who in the absence of Mr. Fuller Callaway, was the principal spokesman, declared that the desire for closer relations between Britain and the United States was not founded only on sentiment, but also on a sense of sound economic interests. He went so far as to suggest that there was an economic necessity.

"James T. Broadbent, treading with some care on delicate ground, ventured to say that Lancashire was a long way from Empire cotton; at the best it would be 3,000 miles away. They could grow cotton in

(Continued on page 22.)



# New Constants for Loom, Spinning and Fly Frame Production

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:—

The new firm of F. C. Hitchcock Company, mill agents for all wool roller, slasher and clearer cloths, have had me figure out new constants for loom production, spinning frame production, and fly frame production, as the change to 55 hours per week has made the old constants useless. This and other information they propose to incorporate in a very handsome combination memorandum book and card case.

Realizing the majority of memorandum books are never used; this progressive firm intends to fill this book with such valuable information that a cotton mill man will keep it in his pocket instead of putting it in a pigeon hole of his desk.

Enclosed is a sample of the information which will be contained in this book. You are at liberty to publish same with the statement that any of your readers who wish to obtain one of these valuable memorandum books may do so by addressing Fred. B. Crowell, Greenville, South Carolina, or the home office, 67 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass.

Yours truly,

F. Gordon Cobb.

Greenville, S. C., June 27, 1919.

## Short Rules on Weaving (New constants for 55 hours.)

### Constants for Loom Production.

To get the yards in 55 hours on looms making 160 picks per minute, divide picks per inch into 14660. This will give you 100 per cent.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Constant} \\ 14660 \\ \hline 80 \text{ Pk. goods} \\ \hline \end{array} = 183 \text{ yards } 100\%$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Constant} \\ 13200 \\ \hline 80 \text{ Pk. goods} \\ \hline \end{array} = 165 \text{ yards } 90\%$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Constant} \\ 12466 \\ \hline 80 \text{ Pk. goods} \\ \hline \end{array} = 155.8 \text{ yards } 85\%$$

### To Find 60 Yard Cuts for 55 Hours.

Divide picks per inch into constant numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Constant} \\ 244 \\ \hline 80 \text{ Pks. per inch} \\ \hline \end{array} = 3.05 \text{ Cuts is } 100\%$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Constant} \\ 220 \\ \hline 80 \text{ Pks. per inch} \\ \hline \end{array} = 2.75 \text{ Cuts is } 90\%$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Constant} \\ 208 \\ \hline 80 \text{ Pks. per inch} \\ \hline \end{array} = 2.6 \text{ Cuts is } 85\%$$

(Constants for any speed loom and any number of hours furnished upon request.)

### Short Rules to Find Production on Spinning and Fly Frames.

To get the hanks a spinning frame should produce in 55 hours at 100 per cent multiply speed of front roll by .343.

Example: A spinning frame running at 108 revolutions per minute.

$$.343 \times 108 = 37.04 \text{ Hanks}$$

To find the pounds produced when hanks run are known. Multiply hanks by number of spindles on frame and divided by number of yarn.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 37.04 \times 224 \text{ Spindles} \\ \hline \end{array} = 276.5 \text{ Pounds.}$$

30's Yarn

To get hanks a speeder should produce divide front roll speed by 2.59 will give hanks for 55 hours at 100%. (Front roll 1 1/4-inch.)

Example: Front roll making 90 r. p. m.

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \text{ r. p. m.} \\ \hline 2.59 \\ \hline \end{array} = 34.7 \text{ Hanks } 100\%$$

To find pounds when hanks are known.

$$\begin{array}{r} 34.7 \times 160 \text{ Spindles} \\ \hline \end{array} = 925 \text{ } 100\%$$

6 Hank roving

(Constants for any size front roll and any number hours furnished upon request.)

### To Find the Weight of a Warper Beam.

$$8 \text{ (warps)} \times 3000 \text{ (yds. to wrp.)} \times 428 \text{ (ends)} \\ \hline = 408 \text{ pounds.}$$

$$840 \text{ (yds. per hk.)} \times 30 \text{ (yarn)}$$

Suppose a warper beam is not marked and you want to know the number of ends it has on it. Proceed as follows:

$$840 \times 30 \text{ 's} \times 408 \text{ lbs.}$$

$$8 \text{ (warps)} \times 3000 \text{ (yds.)}$$

Suppose you want to find how many warps there is on a beam where you have had a break out. Proceed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Yds. per hk.} \quad \text{No. Yarn} \quad \text{Wt of beam} \\ 840 \quad \times \quad 30 \quad \times \quad 204 \\ \hline 3000 \quad \times \quad 428 \\ \hline \end{array} = 428 \text{ Ends on beam.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Yds. in one warp} \quad \text{Ends on beam} \\ 3000 \quad \times \quad 428 \\ \hline \end{array} = 4 \text{ Warps.}$$

Suppose you have gotten some beams mixed up and you want to find the number of yarn on a beam. Proceed as follows:

$$8 \text{ (warps)} \times 3000 \text{ (yds. warp)} \times 428 \text{ (ends)} \\ \hline = 30 \text{ 's Yarn}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 840 \text{ (yards)} \quad \times \quad 408 \text{ (pounds)} \\ 39.37 \text{ inches} = 1 \text{ meter} \quad \quad 3.28 \text{ feet} = 1 \text{ meter.} \end{array}$$

### Handy Little Things to Know.

It takes about 7 1/2 gallons of water per h. p. per hour for the average boiler.

20 common brick when laid with mortar make 1 cubic foot.

Therefore, to get the number of brick to build a wall, multiply the three dimensions of the wall together to get cubic feet, then divided by 20. (Or if the dimensions of the wall are in inches you must divide the result by 1728 cubic inches, one cubic foot, to reduce to cubic feet before dividing by 20.)

To get the contents of a cylinder, square the diameter, multiply by .7854, then multiply by the depth in inches and divided by 231 cubic inches in a gallon.

Example: A size kettle is 36 inches in diameter and 36 inches deep.

$$36 \times 36 \times .7854 \times 36 \text{ in. depth} \\ \hline = 158$$

231 cubic inches in gallon

Or proceed as follows: Take half the diameter and multiply it by itself. Then multiply by 3 1/7 and by the depth in inches and divide by 231 will give the same results.

Example: Half the diameter of 36 inches is 18 inches.

$$18 \times 18 \times 3 \frac{1}{7} \times 36 \\ \hline = 158$$

231

To find how long the battery on your automobile would run your lights if your engine were not generating any current. Take the candle power of lamps and divide by the voltage. This will give the amperes per lamp. This multiplied by number of lamps will give amperes consumed per hour. Divide this into capacity of battery and you have hours your battery will run those lamps.

Example: 18 c. p. headlights on a 6 volt system:  $18 \div 6 = 3$  amperes times 2 lamps = 6 amperes hour.

If you have a 60 ampere hour battery then,  $60 \div 6 = 10$  hours which your battery would run these two lights.

Do you pay taxes on your automobile. Here is the way to figure the horse power.

Square the diameter of one cylinder by number of cylinders and divided by 2 1/2.

Example: A Hudson Super Six cylinder is 3 1/2 inches.

$$(3.5 \times 3.5 \times 6) \div 2.5 = 29.4 \text{ H. P., S. A. E.}$$

Approximate H. P. of cotton mill machinery at normal speed.

2	Beater picker .....	9	H. P.
1	Beater picker .....	5	H. P.
1 1/4	Cards .....	1	H. P.
5	to 6 deliveries of drawing .....	1	H. P.
45	Slubber spindle .....	1	H. P.
50	to 60 Intermediate spindles .....	1	H. P.
60	to 70 Speeder spindles .....	1	H. P.
80	Spindles on 40's spinning .....	1	H. P.
1	Slasher .....	1 1/2	H. P.
3	Folders .....	1	H. P.

To find how high a water tank is or to determine how high a water tank must be to give a certain water pressure. Suppose the water gauge shows 80 lbs. pressure, and you want to know how high the tank is, simply multiply this by 2.305 feet to pound, and you have 184.4 feet high.

To find approximate cloth cuts which can be cut from a yard of cloth for spinning rolls.

Cot is 2 1/4 in. by 1 1/4 in. Cloth is 56 in. wide. (Allow one inch for waste.)

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \text{ in.} \times 36 \text{ in. (one yard)} \\ \hline 2.75 \times 1.25 \\ \hline \end{array} = 576 \text{ Cots.}$$

Speeders, intermediates and slubbers may be figured by same method.

Information compiled by

F. GORDON COBB, Greenville, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.



# Unusual Excitement Over Cotton Mill Stocks

Greenville, South Carolina, has been for the past few weeks the scene of much investment and speculation in cotton mill stocks. Small fortunes have been made by a number of individuals as hundreds of shares would change hands. "Women are seized with the fever and the pulse of many wage-earners throb with a high temperature of speculation," says Carter Latimer writing for the Greenville (S. C.) Daily Piedmont.

The story in the Daily Piedmont July 2, was as follows:

"Large sums of money are exchanging hands in Greenville every day, and have been for several weeks, in the unprecedented activity of cotton mill stocks. There is no telling how many hundred of shares of stock are traded from hour to hour and day to day, and how much money is actually involved, but it is evident in the broker's offices, on the street, in the conversation of men and women that Greenville is seized with a fever of trading and that the pulse of many buyers of average means is throbbing with a high temperature of speculation. The rapid advance of most all the stocks in contrast to the lull and disastrous decline several years ago has flurried people of all classes to seek investment in mill securities with intentions and hopes of either making 'big money' overnight or in a period of a few years.

And handsome profits have been made, especially during the past few months. Any losses that may have resulted were comparably small and as a general rule were erased later on by renewed trading. This activity began to creep out from what may be called the inner circle—the band of business men who have dealt in stocks and bonds for years—and is now expanding to include the inexperienced school of investors. This school, so-called because the pupils are inexperienced in finance and political economy, represents various classes, as the records of transfer show.

"The fever first expanded from the tired business man's class to grip the ambitious young business man. They seemed to thrive and, wading in small pools with some of the cheaper stock as a guide, have now reached greater depths and during the past few weeks negotiated successfully with the rising tide. Talk of making money on stocks spread. Men greet one another at the soda fountains with the bewhiskered expression, 'Did you mop up on stocks yesterday?' It has been the topic of conversation. Even the eyes of the fresh little soda dispenser were opened, as he caught the drift of the news of big profits as related by his customers between gulps. He was bright enough to learn that the stock itself was good collateral and that by advancing a margin of twenty to thirty per cent of its value, and offering the stock as collateral, he possibly could enter the game. The soda dispenser is mentioned by profession, for at least one of that earning capacity is known to have played the cotton

stock market and reaped a snug little profit within 24 hours. He caught the fever. He didn't want to see his meagre savings, plus the gain of his first venture, remain idle and he re-invested. He continued the gait and said his profits amount to more than his aggregate wage for two years as 'soda jerker.' Even women have been investing. The working girl has taken stock with as much zest and speculation as her sister of wealth. All who invest seem bent upon making big returns. And several thousands have been made by some buyers almost in the twinkling of an eye.

"The margin required to borrow money varies. Nearly all the stock is acceptable as collateral but some is considered more or less hazardous, and in exchange for that the borrowing usually requires a margin of 20 to 30 per cent of the purchase price of the stock, while money may be borrowed on all priced stock with a margin of about 10 per cent. This has been the basis of negotiations of late, but it depends upon the tone of the market, experienced dealers say.

"So much for the financing of deals, as banks are probably able to throw more light on this. Back to the pulsating activity, the ever changing quotations, the flurry and busy bustle of the brokers exchange and, last but by no means least, the quiet that comes when there is a decline, demands slump and fears stalk stealthily in the school of the inexperienced investors whose hopes of making big profits overnight are blighted for the time at least.

"The youthful speculators, or investors of minnow proportions, are more unsettled and oftentimes more reckless than their larger brethren and when the market shows a decline, which, fortunately for them, has not been the case until the past few days, they appear to be left in dazed wonderment. The man or woman with capital or other securities who has purchased stock more as an investment is better able to withstand a temporary slump, and his or her confidence in the stock is not shaken, for he or she anticipates good dividends and handsome profits in case he or she elects to sell within a period of a few years. Brokers encourage this kind of purchasing, for they contend that mill stock is bound to be a profitable investment and that any sudden fluctuation, which happened to be of downward tendency the past few days, are due purely to local conditions.

The demand for cotton goods is greater than the supply, it costs nearly three times as much today to build a mill as it cost when most of the mills around Greenville were established and other like conditions augur for a rising value of mill stocks. Selling agents of the country, as a mill president pointed out today, have more money than ever, there's a stronger competition for the selling end and the agencies are looking around to buy controlling interests in mills wherever avail-

able.

"Local brokers pointed out these and other reasons for the unprecedented activity. Money is more plentiful today and people either look for sources of investment or grow restless and are seized with the spirit of speculation. They want to see the money in circulation. Some want it to accumulate by leaps and bounds, while others with a little more patience sit steady and are content with a gradual increase.

"Days when stocks were shooting skyward here and buyers were trading from hour to hour and day to day, the stock brokers' offices were a veritable beehive of activity. Prospectives filed in and out almost in a stream and the telephones were ringing almost constantly. Persons were buying whatever was to be had, the chief difficulty was the scarcity of stock offered for sale. The decline in the markets the past few days, slight as it is, has diminished the activity but slightly, altho there has been very little trading reported since Wednesday night. As

already stated, such a lull has no effect on the buyers of stock as a two or three year investment, but the psychological effect on the small investor—the inexperienced school—is of direct contrast. He begins to writhe with uneasiness and wonders what will be the outcome if there should occur what the sport writers would term a reversal of form, and he would be required at the termination of his thirty-day note to put up an additional margin, or else sacrifice his stock at a decided loss. So far, at least during the past few months, the borrower has not been 'called.' The stocks continued to advance, or either held their own levels, and additional margins were of no necessity and not required.

"News that scores of persons in Greenville were reaping fortunes, large or small, in mill stocks has extended to other cities in the Carolinas and people in all sections have indicated by their inquiries that they are virtually concerned and are joining the swim in increasingly large numbers."

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
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THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919

### A "Mixed Audience."

We would do a lot of things for money if we were broke, but we would have to be awfully broke before we would mix with a lot of negroes on a hot July night.

The recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, N. J., voted to admit negroes to the unions upon an equality with white people and seeing the possibility of more \$1.50 subscriptions the union organizers, including the Charlotte attorney, beat it for Winston-Salem, N. C., where the Reynolds Tobacco Company employ both white and colored people and filled a room with white people on one side and negroes on the other.

It was an odoriferous occasion and it is said that many of the white employees left in sickness and disgust, but the organizers sweated alongside their black brothers and tried in vain to inject the fever of an old-time colored prayer meeting.

It is also said that the Charlotte attorney even went back to the tactics of the disreputable days of '96 and lauded the negroes and promised that he would see that they had the franchise again, but very few of them came across with the much-sought "dollar and a half."

Our negro population has been "burnt" by so many "savers" that it takes a good one to get much money out of them these days and they care very little whether they vote or not.

The cotton mill employees of the

South will never agree to admit the negro as an equal and the effort of the organizers to make the negroes "brothers in the union" will be deeply resented.

If they are admitted the members should at least see that all mixed meetings are held in the open air and that none are held in July and August.

### The Trend of Bolshevism.

A prominent cotton manufacturer said to us, last week, "I wanted to send my son to Yale, Harvard or Princeton, but was absolutely afraid to do so. There are so many wild-eyed theorists of Bolshevism tendencies teaching in the larger universities that I was afraid that he would imbibe some of their fool ideas and be ruined for life."

Leslie's Weekly said editorially last week:

"Everybody is asking why there should be unrest in a country so prosperous as ours and one that has come out of the war with so little damage. One can understand the unrest of war-ravaged lands, but here there is work for all at the highest wages ever paid. Why then do we have unrest? The answer is alien propaganda. Bolshevism today has 2,500 trained and paid agitators, and 265 publications, daily, weekly and monthly in the United States."

It is a startling statement that 265 publications in the United States are in the control of the Bolsheviks and are supported by them.

The manufacturing and industrial

interests of this country view with alarm the encroachments of Bolshevism, for its teaching means industrial depression and loss of profits, but how many of them contribute one dollar to the support of the anti-Bolshevik publications that fight the battles for them.

Manufacturers who would willingly spend thousands of dollars to eliminate a Bolshevik journal that was spreading anarchy and industrial unrest seem to take little interest in supporting the publications that fight their battles.

We have, ourselves, little cause for complaint on the score of subscribers for we reach every cotton mill in the South and have a very complete and strong list of subscribers, but there are a number of mills that seem to appreciate our efforts in their behalf and yet do not show their appreciation by sending \$2.00 a year for a subscription.

A prominent mill man was congratulating us at Asheville last week upon our recent editorials, which he was reading every week in his superintendent's copy of our paper.

We would like to have the name of his mill on our mailing list, because of its influence with advertisers, but he has never seemed to realize that he was receiving support without giving it.

It is not that such mills object to giving publications such as the Southern Textile Bulletin their support but seeing five to ten copies coming to the mill each week they read one copy before passing it on to the subscriber and they never realize that they are not giving the necessary support.

There is an old axiom that "actions speak louder than words" and with the Bolsheviks supporting 265 publications in the United States it is worth while for the industrial interests to consider what support they are giving to the anti-Bolshevik journals.

### Let the Public Strike.

A threat to tie up the entire telephone and telegraph service in the United States is of vital interest to every individual. The average citizen wants to know why any dispute between employer and employee should be permitted to go so far as to cripple the business, social and religious life of all the people.

There are certain things that groups of men have no right to do. Suppose the farmers should threaten not to produce cotton, wheat or corn; that oil producers should threaten to stop their wells; that light and power companies should threaten to shut off gas and power; that physicians should threaten to refuse to attend the sick; that railroads should refuse to run. The public would demand that all these

forms of service were so essential to the general welfare that they should be preserved without break, and that all disputes concerning compensation or hours should be adjusted, without visiting penalties upon the innocent public.

The public is always the greatest sufferer in a strike, and so appalling would be the hardship of a nationwide tie-up of telephone and telegraph service that the public has the right to demand that there be neither lockout nor strike. Nor can the public understand why an outsider should be permitted to come into the Western Union organization, secure the support of only 3,500 employees, and then attempt to dominate 40,000 of whom 21,000 are already organized and satisfied.

Let employer and employee settle matters in dispute without sacrificing the public, or let the public organize a strike against the strikers.—Leslie's Weekly.

### Texas Interest in \$100,000,000 Cotton Export Corporation.

Dallas, Tex.—A general meeting of the farmers, bankers and business men of the State of Texas has been called to meet in Dallas June 16 in connection with the Texas division of the \$100,000,000 Cotton Export Corporation. The meeting has been called by the Texas Executive Committee for the purpose of taking effective measures to arrange and provide the subscription of Texas to the proposed cotton export finance corporation.

It is the opinion of Judge W. F. Ramsey of Dallas of the Texas Industrial Congress that "Texas should well be able to take \$20,000,000 of stock," and "there is no doubt that the Governor will recommend to the Legislature the enactment of a law whereby aid may be afforded the export organization through the medium of the State banks." Judge Ramsey is further of the opinion "that legislative action will be necessary before State banks can participate in the furtherance of the cotton export corporation."

The call for the June 16 meeting as issued by the Executive Committee follows: "A general meeting of the farmers, bankers and business men is hereby called to convene in Dallas, Tex., Monday, June 16, at the City Hall Auditorium to take effective measures to arrange and provide the subscription of this State to the proposed cotton export finance corporation. This call is made at the suggestion of the Executive Committee in charge of creation of such corporation. This enterprise is the most important and vital which the South has undertaken in a generation, and we request and urge the presence of every banker in Texas and as many business men and farmers as can attend, including all persons interested or engaged in handling cotton."

The call was signed by J. A. Kemp, Wichita Falls; J. T. Scott, Houston, and Nathan Adams, Dallas.

W. H. Johnson has resigned position with the American Mills Company, Atlanta, Ga., and accepted position as carder-spinner at the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.



## Personal News

F. F. Ferguson is now night overseer in the Pomona Mills at Greensboro, N. C.

Frank Ware has been appointed spinning and winding overseer at the Hampton (Ga.) Mills.

J. W. Head has resigned as overseer carding at Union Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

J. H. Garret, of Ozark, Ala., has become overseer of spinning at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

George Phillips of Sylacauga, Ala., has become general overseer of carding at the Eva Jane, Central and Sally B. Mills, of that place.

Clifford Brown has resigned position as overseer spinning at No. 2 Mill of the Fulton Bag Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Albert McLain has been appointed overseer spinning and twisting rooms of American Mills Company, Atlanta, Ga.

C. L. Trippe, superintendent of Gainesville (Ga.) Mills, is in hospital suffering from a severe stomach trouble.

Wm. Salter, formerly overseer of carding at the Tallapoosa (Ga.) Mills, has accepted position with Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Jackson Boynton has accepted position as carder and spinner at the Hutchison Manufacturing Company, Banning, Ala.

W. H. Fanning, overseer of cloth room at Langley, S. C., spent his vacation visiting his former home at Caroleen, N. C.

F. D. Williams of Demopolis, Ala., has accepted the superintendency of Mill No. 4 of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C.

J. W. Fox, from the Brookford Mill, Hickory, N. C., has accepted position as second hand in weaving in the Pomona Mill at Greensboro.

A. W. Nix has resigned as overseer of spinning in the Middleburg Mill at Batesburg, S. C., and is at present located at Westminster, S. C.

Charles Busbin has resigned his position at the Clinton (S. C.) Mills to become master mechanic at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Mills.

W. E. Mullis, from the Myrtle Mill at Gastonia has accepted position as second hand in spinning in the Thrift Mill at Paw Creek, N. C.

S. H. Jordan has accepted a position as overseer No. 3 weave room, Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., succeeding C. L. Boone, resigned.

A. Culberson, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to accept a position with the cotton duck department of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

B. T. Bumgardner has resigned as superintendent of the Majestic Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

Roscoe O. Roberts has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to accept a position with the Atlanta office of the Draper Corporation.

John E. Wright, overseer of slashing at the Langley (S. C.) Mills, paid us a visit this week. He is spending his vacation visiting friends in North Carolina.

O. F. Browning, from the Greenwood Cotton Mill has succeeded J. P. Smith as overseer of carding in the Grendel Mill No. 2 at Greenwood, S. C.

Hampt. W. Smith has resigned as overseer weaving at the Norris Mills, Catechee, S. C., to become second hand in weaving at the Pickens (S. C.) Mills.

Fred McClure has resigned as card grinder at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Mills, to become second hand in carding at the Eatonville (Ga.) Mills.

S. M. Arrington has resigned position as superintendent of Ensign Mills, Forsyth, Ga., and accepted position as spinning overseer at Payne Mills, Macon, Ga.

R. S. Mitchen has resigned as general overseer of carding at the Eva Jane, Central and Sally B. Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to accept a position with the R. K. Hoes Machinery Company, Atlanta, Ga.

O. J. Pittman has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping in the Victory Mill at Fayetteville to accept a similar position with the Holt-Williamson Manufacturing Company at same place.

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You can get out of a tire only the mileage that's built into it. The best materials are used in DOSS TIRES, and they are built in their entirety by expert tire makers in our Atlanta factory.

Write for prices and booklet

**Doss Rubber & Tube Co. (Factory) Atlanta, Ga.**

## Sylphon Tank Regulator

Automatically controls temperature of liquids heated by steam. It is especially adapted to regulation of temperature in

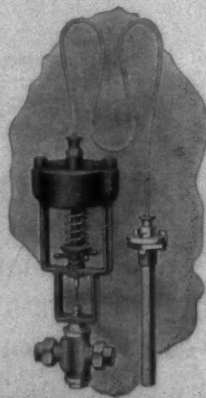
### "SIZE" BOXES ON SLASHERS

insuring proper cooking of "sizing" mixture.

The greatest efficiency and uniformity in sizing can only be obtained by maintaining the temperature of the "size" at the degree which you have found by experience to be best suited to the materials used, and the goods that are being made.

### THE SYLPHON TANK REGULATOR

Can be furnished to maintain temperature at any degree desired (with a slight variation of 2 to 3 degrees) between 66 and 250° Fahr.



The illustration shows our automatic temperature controller. It is easy to install and absolutely automatic. Your man can install it in a few hours.

IT IS A MECHANICAL BRAIN—never forgets or makes a mistake. Does not get tired and need a rest, but is always on the job saving \$\$\$\$\$\$. It is far more accurate than the human brain—has no clock work, chains, pulleys, or motors, but is entirely self-contained and automatic, and will last for years.

The expanding member of this regulator is the Sylphon, which is made from a single sheet of copper alloy, and is absolutely seamless. It should not be confused with regulators having diaphragms composed of a number of discs soldered together.

Equally Effective in Controlling Temperature in Dye Vats. Can also furnish the Sylphon Regitherm for controlling temperature of air in Dye Rooms, etc.

WRITE NOW FOR LITERATURE

**THE FULTON COMPANY**

Engineers and Manufacturers of Temperature Control Instruments  
Knoxville, Tennessee

Upon request of managers or superintendents of textile mills we will send an attractive Match Holder embodying a Sylphon like those used in the Depth Bombs. Address: Department "M."



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Johnston, S. C.**—F. M. Boyd is interested in a plan to establish a knitting mill here.

**Bristol, Tenn.-Va.**—The Chamber of Commerce is planning to organize a \$300,000 company to build a 5,000 spindle yarn mill. C. W. Roberts is secretary.

**Belmont, N. C.**—It is reported on very good authority that at least one new cotton mill will be built at this place. It is understood that the present owners of the five mills in Belmont are interested.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—Fire in the cotton warehouse of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company damaged over 350 bales of cotton, the loss being estimated at \$65,000. The amount of insurance has not been learned.

**Bessemer City, N. C.**—A. A. McClean, Jr., and Frank Goldberg have organized a company with a capital of \$175,000 to build a new yarn mill here. The plant will have 4,000 spindles and manufacture 6s to 14s yarns.

**Mebane, N. C.**—A new mill company is planned here by C. W. Causey, treasurer of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and J. L. Scott, president of the Sidney Mills, of this place and associates.

**Chester, S. C.**—The Baldwin Cotton Mills have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on \$400,000 common stock and 1-2 per cent quarterly dividend on \$200,000 preferred stock. Part of the preferred stock was retired July 1st.

**Chester, S. C.**—A. H. Robbins, superintendent of the Lancaster Mills, Lancaster, S. C., has purchased an interest in the Springstein and Eureka Mills here and will take charge as general manager of both plants about the first of August.

**Sylacauga, Ala.**—Work has been started on the erection of a new mill here by the Avondale Mills, of Birmingham. The new mill will be known as the Katherine Mills, and will be built alongside the Central Mills, owned by the same company. The plant will have 25,000 spindles and will manufacture yarns.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—It is reported that the Avondale Mills, operating several plants in this section, have closed a deal which gives them control of all of the C. E. Riley interests. The mills involved in the change are the Alexander City Cotton Mills, the Sycamore Mills and Pell City Mills.

**York, S. C.**—Following the organization here of the Walmore Thread Mills with a capital of \$500,000, a movement has been started to establish another cotton mill here. The proposed mill will be capitalized at \$400,000, two-thirds of which sum

has already been subscribed, with the indications that the remainder will be raised shortly.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—Salisbury is assured the erection of another cotton mill, a quarter million concern, this amount now being in sight. The mill will make yarn for the manufacture of automobile tires. A. G. Lineberger, of Belmont, a successful mill man, and now interested in a local mill, is associated with business men of Salisbury in the new enterprise. Option has been taken on a number of possible sites for the new mill.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Pelham Mills, a yarn mill of 10,000 spindles, in Spartanburg county has been purchased by C. S. Webb and J. E. Sirmine, of this city. The mill was owned by McMillan C. King, and was a close corporation with a capital stock of \$200,000. The mill is driven by water power. The new owners will assume charge of the property on July 18. Just what disposition they plan to make of the property

could not be learned. The purchase price has not been made public. At present the product of the mills is cotton yarns and twines.

**Waco, Tex.**—Contracts have been awarded here for the big factory which the Miller Cotton Mills will build to produce goods for the various overalls manufacturing plants of the Miller Brothers of Dallas, Tex. The mill machinery will cost \$200,000, not including an electric generating plant of 150 horsepower to cost \$20,000. It will include an equipment of 7,500 spindles and 200 looms driven by electric power, installed in a concrete building with steel sash costing \$225,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston and Atlanta are the architects and engineers. The Miller Cotton Mills is a \$500,000 corporation recently formed, with Byron Miller of Kansas City, Mo., as president.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The United Hosiery Mills management at Avondale, an industrial suburb of Chattanooga, has awarded building and

machinery contracts amounting to \$300,000 for plant extensions, mention of which was made some time ago. John Parks & Company have the contract for the erection of a three-story brick structure 585 feet long, costing \$100,000, with space for knitting machinery, cafe, kitchen, storage, etc. The order for the knitting machinery will largely increase the company's output. Several hundred additional operatives will be required and 200 dwellings will be erected to accommodate them.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—A movement has been set on foot by C. L. Cobb, cashier of the People's National Bank, and other interested citizens to erect a new cotton mill in Rock Hill. Replying to a telegram from Mr. Cobb, Alexander Long, president of the Aragon and Arcade Cotton Mills of this city, now in New York, stated that he is willing to guarantee half of the sum necessary to build another cotton mill here, provided the balance of the required funds can be raised. Mr. Cobb has taken the question up with J. C. Cauthen, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and plans are being made to launch, without delay, a campaign for the subscription of funds to erect the proposed mill. Those interested in the proposition hope to raise at least \$500,000 for this purpose. This question will be brought up at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, when an effort will be made to secure definite action on the matter as soon as possible.

**Roanoke Rapids, N. C.**—It was recently noted that improvements would be made at the Roanoke Mills and now contracts are being let for the erection at and adjoining their No. two mill for a weave room 274 feet long by 157 feet 8 inches wide. The building will have a basement and be two stories high and as the present building be of reinforced concrete. In this building 700 Draper looms will be operated by individual motors. A finishing room 101 feet by 157 feet eight inches with two stories and basement will also be built and equipped with the most modern machinery. Also a dye house 50x75 feet will be added this building being a one story structure. The additions will of course add many people to the payroll of Roanoke Mills Company and bring many new families to Roanoke Rapids. To take care of these new residents the Roanoke Mills Company are now erecting sixty-seven new houses in the No. 2 village. The houses were purchased from the Aladdin people and in the lot there are eleven different designs, which will add much to the appearance of the village—breaking monotony of too much sameness. Two large and attractive houses were also purchased by the mill company at the same time for residents of our town.

## E. S. DRAPER

505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Landscape Architect and City Planner

### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages.
- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages



## "Production and Profits"

depend more largely on leather belting than most manufacturers realize: so if we can help you turn out a little more from each machine each day, we are helping you to earn a larger dividend.

### Charlotte Leather Belting Company CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Eastern Distributing Center and Warehouse, 154 Nassau Street  
NEW YORK

WESTERN DISTRIBUTING CENTER AND WAREHOUSE  
377 West Madison St., CHICAGO.



**Cotton Mill Hotels.**

Chester, S. C.—In keeping with the leading textile manufacturing plants in the nation the Baldwin Mills this week opened two handsome hotels, one for women and one for men. The former cost \$30,000, while the latter cost \$20,000. They have been splendidly furnished. The buildings are fire-proof and electrically cooled in the summer and steam heated in the winter. Miss Lyl Harris, formerly assistant housekeeper for Winthrop College, will be the manager of the hostelryes.

**Textol.**

The Arabol Manufacturing Company have recently placed upon the market a new sizing material which they call "Textol." They state that it is a combination of their best products into a sizing compound which requires no addition of tal-lows or greases. They report that it has been adopted by a number of the leading mills.

**W. H. Langley Dead.**

We regret to receive news of the death of W. H. Langley, president of W. H. Langley & Co., of New York, and principal owner of the Aiken, Clearwater and Langley Mills of South Carolina. Mr. Langley had long been a prominent figure in the cotton goods commission business.

**Erwin Mills Have Big Fourth.**

The employees of the Erwin Mills, West Durham, N. C., enjoyed a big celebration on the Fourth of July at Erwin Park. The most interest-



Southern Agent  
**E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.**

The late ex-President  
Roosevelts' motto was  
**Be Prepared!**

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

**Puro Coolers**

**NOW**

**DON'T DELAY.**

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.**

Haydenville, Mass.

**"LEATHEROID"**



"Leatheroid" No. 2 Steel-Clad  
Factory Car

Buy "Leatheroid" Roving Cans,  
Cars, Boxes, etc.  
Sold by Southern Mill Supply  
Houses.

**ROGERS FIBRE CO.**  
Leatheroid Sales Division  
1024 Filbert Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

jump, Howard Rose, Ernest Pendergrass; shoe race, E. Hayes, Edward Leggett.

At 8 p. m. a very interesting pageant was given under the direction of Miss Sweaney. Music was furnished throughout the day by the Erwin Concert Band.

There's one thing about a dry town—a man can sit through a show without having his feet trodden on between the acts.

**Gear Pulling Made Easy**

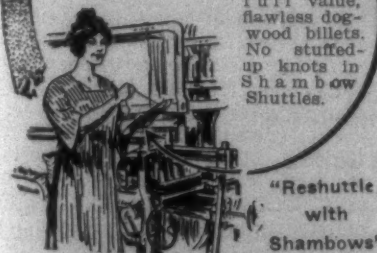


Says the Master Mechanic, The Greb Automatic Grip Puller is a One-Man Puller—Quick Acting, strong and simple in the extreme. May be locked in any desired position. **Ten Days' Trial.** If your jobber does not have them we will send you one. Try it ten days. If not satisfactory return to us and we will refund your money. We also make the Greb Rim Tool.

GREB Puller THE GREB CO., 236 State Street, BOSTON

**SHAMBOW SHUTTLE**

Southern Dogwood is superior to Persimmon for shuttles. Ask us why. Get Shambow Shuttles and you will be sure of getting full value, flawless dogwood billets. No stuffed-up knots in Shambow Shuttles.



"Reshuttle with Shambows"

Address  
**SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.**  
WOONSOCKET, R. I.



**THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN**

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

**Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends**

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

**STANDARD FIBRE CO.**

25 Miller Street Somerville, Mass.

**DAVID BROWN CO.**

Successors to  
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

**Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles**

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

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**THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM**

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
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Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

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WILLIAM FIRTH, President



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Mill Wiring and Armature Winding

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GASTONIA, N. C.

## Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

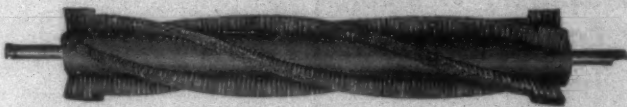
Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,

Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard

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LAWRENCE, MASS.

## There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in The Mill



We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,  
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

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MILL WORK A SPECIALTY

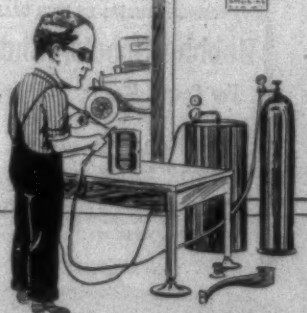
Equipped to handle any kind of plumbing job in plant or village. Can furnish estimates on short notice. Full line plumbers' supplies.

The J. J. BREEN Co.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

17 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## Conserve by Repairing Parts

The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene Welding Shop in the Carolinas. No job too heavy for our equipment. Send us your broken castings for prompt Service.

Cotton States Wagon Co.  
Near Southern Passenger Station  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CAL C. WALKER

S. A. TOMPKINS

## Walker-Tompkins Company

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

LET US FIGURE YOUR MILL AND VILLAGE

11 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## All Allied and Neutral Nations Coming to Cotton Conference.

(Continued from page 15.)

India, if they wanted to, but they might not always be sure of India. 'You may just as well get going,' he added, 'with the other English-speaking people, who helped to safeguard the liberty of the world, and let us keep the control of cotton. The question of where it is grown should be only incidental.'

"The two directors of the chamber who spoke, Edward Rhodes, chairman of the India section, and W. E. Thompson, chairman of the Central and South American section, approved of the chamber sending delegates to the conference, and the president, Edwin Stockton, said that the directors would consider the invitation. He, too, hoped it would be accepted."

The Manchester Guardian, one of England's leading dailies and representative of Lancashire textile opinion, considers decision of Lancashire cotton spinners to be represented at New Orleans a wise one. It comments as follows:

"It is now settled that Lancashire will be represented at the New Orleans Cotton Conference next October. The decision, it appears to us, is a wise one. The objects of the promoters were not as clear as they might have been in the announcements from America, but there is no doubt about them now, and in the main they coincide with the interests of the industry here. The visitors who bring the invitation to the conference have given ample proof of the sincerity of their desire for British co-operation, and, that being so, it may be assumed that the conference will be conducted on satisfactory lines."

"An incidental effect of a party coming here is that they have seen the conditions in which American cotton arrives, owing to the rubbishy character of the material in which the bales are packed. The trade has long complained of this, without much notice being taken of it, but there will perhaps be a better chance of its needs being met if it voices them again at New Orleans and is supported by the present visitors."

"Two other questions which are bound to come under notice in an international conference are the prospect of the American cotton

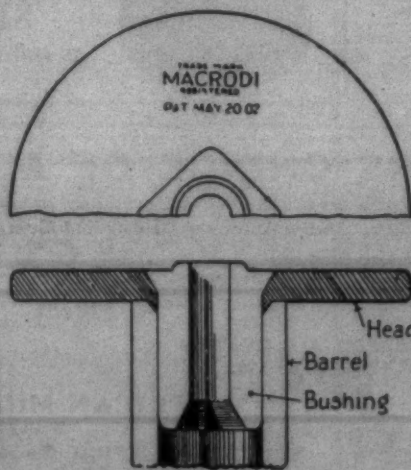
supply being adequate for the world's needs and its probable cost. The visitors gave reasons yesterday for saying that the price is not likely ever to fall to the old level. The negro, like some of our own ill-paid people, discovered his industrial value during the war, and if cotton could only be cultivated profitably with labor at 75 cents to a dollar a day it would be neglected in future. It is far from certain, however, that even at a high price America will have a sufficiently large exportable surplus 10 or a dozen years hence.

"Mr. Broadbent suggested yesterday that we should do better to co-operate with the Americans than to look either to India or other parts of the Empire for an addition to the supply. That pre-supposes, however, that it would not be vain to look to America and lose sight not only of our duty to develop the empire but of the fact that we cannot wait until the pinch comes, because it will take years to organize production on the requisite scale either in India or in Africa. Professor Todd, who has made a study of the subject, is satisfied that the American output will not be sufficient for any lengthened period."

"We have also to remember that within the last couple of months or so there has been a movement in the United States to form a great cotton-buying corporation, with Government help, and to adopt a sort of coupon system, so as to prevent us and other customers from holding sufficient supplies to give us a voice in the fixing of the market price. We do not suppose the present visitors wish to encourage that spirit, but it may be that it will prevail in the end in spite of them. Lancashire, therefore, must watch events and be prepared for whatever occurs, co-operating, however, in the meantime with all who seek only to provide for the world's necessities at the lowest possible cost."

B. L. Bumgardner, superintendent of the Climax Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C., has also become superintendent of the Majestic Manufacturing Company, of that place.

F. Gordon Cobb, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Lancaster (S. C.) Mills.



## The Macrodi FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island  
Sold in the South also by Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro, N. C.; General Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; and other leading mill supply houses.



SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.		PICKENS COTTON MILLS.....	
Bid.	Asked	200	230
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	135 140	Pitdmont Mfg. Co.....	210 215
Alce Mills.....	225 —	Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	175 —
American Spinning Co.....	195 —	Poinsett Mills.....	112 114
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	95 100	Riverside Mills, common (Par	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.	95 —	\$12.50).....	14 —
Aragon Mills.....	130 —	Saxon Mills.....	170 —
Arcade Mills.....	115 —	Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	80 —
Arcadia Mills.....	175 —	Spartan Mills.....	200 —
Arkwright Mills.....	185 —	Toxaway Mills, com (Par \$25)	22 25
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	— 50	Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	120 —
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	250 300	Tucapau Mills.....	310 —
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	200 —	Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	10 —
Belton Cotton Mills.....	170 —	Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	127 1-29
Brandon Mills.....	210 —	Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd..	— 52
Brogan Mills.....	150 175	Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pf	99 100
Calhoun Mills, com.....	115 —	pfd.....	99 102
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100 —	Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	96 —
Chesnee Mills.....	160 165	Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	131 135
Chiquola Mills, common.....	145 —	Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	155 160
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	87 —	Warren Mfg. Co.....	100 —
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	150 —	Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95 —
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	135 —	Watts Mills, com.....	35 —
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	175 200	Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	— 85
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	165 175	Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	65 —
D. E. Converse Co.....	125 —	Whitney Mfg. Co.....	140 —
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	130 —	Williamston Mills.....	170 175
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	90 —	Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	130 —
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200 —	Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	— 162
Drayton Mills.....	85 90	Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	96 98
Duncan Mills, common.....	102 105	Woodside Cot. Mills, g'd.....	98 105
Duncan Mills, pfd.....	95 —	W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200 —
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	135 —		
Easley Cotton Mills.....	305 —		
Enoree Mills.....	110 —		
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	80 85		
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175 250		
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	124 —		
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga, com	105 —		
Glenwood Mills.....	150 —		
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	68 85		
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.....	85 —		
Gluck Mills.....	100 —		
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	102 —		
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175 200		
Grendel Mills.....	100 —		
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	90 100		
Hamrick Mills.....	155 —		
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250 275		
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185 —		
Inman Mills.....	150 —		
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100 —		
Jackson Mills.....	180 200		
Judson Mills.....	130 —		
Judson Mills, pfd.....	97 —		
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115 122		
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150 —		
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	150 —		
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	175 —		
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	60 65		
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	95 100		
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	150 175		
Marlboro Mills.....	125 140		
Mills Mfg. Co.....	175 —		
Molton Mfg. Co.....	145 —		
Monarch Mills.....	125 —		
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	220 —		
Ninety-Six Mills.....	150 200		
Norris Cotton Mills.....	135 —		
Oconee Mills, com.....	120 —		
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	160 170		
Orr Cotton Mills.....	195 —		
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	100 —		
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	— 95		
Panola Mills.....	175 200		
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	—		

**A. M. Law & Co.**  
SPARTANBURG, S. C.  
**BROKERS**  
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities.

**ACID PROOF**  
Your belts with Wizard  
Stick Belt Dressing. They  
will last two or three times  
as long and give more  
power. If not interested  
from acid viewpoint you will  
appreciate Wizard Belt  
Dressing as a sure preserva-  
tive of belting and a power  
producer.  
**Smith-Courtney Company**  
SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY  
RICHMOND, VA.

## St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

**BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY**

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The Mark of  
Sterling Value  
in Electrical  
Work.



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Guerry  
GREENVILLE  
South Carolina

**Linker Troubles,**  
**Electrical Stop Motion Troubles**  
**All Kinds of Warper Troubles**

Taken care of by Experts

**Cocker Machine and Foundry Company**  
Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

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FOR TEXTILE MILLS

Floor Sweeping, Card Stripping and Cleaning, General Machinery Cleaning

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**WILLIAM FIRTH**

200 Devonshire Street BOSTON, MASS.

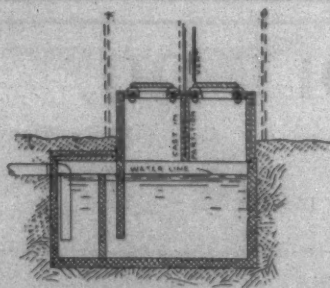
## OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

**PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.**  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

**LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE MYCO FLUIDO**  
**MYCO GREASE SIZE REMOVOIL**  
**MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY**  
62 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.  
Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

Standard Outfits are Constructed of Cement, doubly reinforced



Standard Sanitary Privy Outfit---Patented

Provides a clean, sanitary method of disposing of all raw sewage without odor, solves the dangerous fly and mosquito problem, and forever prevents your water supply from becoming contaminated. Without obligation on your part, we will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Drop us a line.

**Standard Cement Construction Co., Wilmington, N. C.**

## THE SEWERAGE PROBLEM Solved!

for Mill Villages, Small Towns, Rural Homes and School Districts. This IMPROVED design is the most perfect adaptation of the principle originated by the United States Public Health Service, and known as the L. R. S. System.

Cast in cylindrical form, with a partition that divides it into two compartments of scientific proportions, thus providing the two tank principle, but all in one piece.

It answers every need, overcomes every objection and fulfills every wish.

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MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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**BOX SHOOKS**  
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

**Carolina Steel Roller Shop**

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 REPAIRERS OF COTTON MILL MACHINERY  
 STEEL ROLLERS RE-NECKED AND RE-FLUTED, SPINNING  
 SPINDLES RE-POINTED AND STRAIGHTENED  
 417 N. Marietta Street GASTONIA, N. C.

**JACKSONVILLE CHEMICAL MFG. COMPANY**

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MANUFACTURERS

SULPHUR **DYES** DIRECT

Low Prices

Best Quality

**SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!**

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"  
 IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

**L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.**

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases

**MONOPOLE OIL**

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

**JACQUES WOLF & CO.**

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

**Small Mill For Sale**

We offer for sale a mill of 1440 spindles on 12's to 16's ply yarn. Mill has water power and considerable real estate.

A splendid proposition for a superintendent who wishes to own a mill and operate it himself.

**Hill, Clark & Company**

41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**For Sale**  
**At Attractive Prices**

Weaving equipment from a large drill, sheeting and print cloth mill, consisting of Draper automatic looms, Cohoes slashers, complete cloth room equipment, and a lot of Whiting drawing, together with shafting, pulleys, etc. All in excellent condition and ready for prompt shipment. Inspection invited.

Write or wire—

**Loray Mills**

Gastonia, N. C.

**ATLANTIC DYESTUFF COMPANY**

Commercial National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

**SULPHUR BLACK A.D.C.—EXTRA STRONG**

**"THE BLACK THAT STAYS BLACK"**

Boston  
 Providence  
 New York  
 Philadelphia



THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

## The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 650,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

### Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor  
Extra Strength of Yarn  
Less Waste  
Greater Production

Less Change of Setting  
Reduced Cost of Spinning  
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls  
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.  
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company  
Indian Orchard, Mass.



**GARLAND**  
*TRADE MARK*  
*on all*  
**LOOM PICKERS**  
*and*  
**LOOM HARNESSES**

GARLAND MFG. CO.  
SACO, MAINE

## Reeves, Jennings & Company

Selling Agents for Southern Mills producing  
**COTTON FABRICS**

For Converting, Manufacturing, Jobbing and Export Trades.

55 Leonard Street  
NEW YORK CITY



**AMERICAN**  
**HIGH SPEED CHAIN**

After fifteen years the business of American High Speed Chain has given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanical simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain is most fully adapted to the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither shafts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that? Is it worth anything to know it if it should happen to be true?

**ABELL HOWE COMPANY**  
Manufacturers for Chicago.  
Branch Office in Greenville, S. C.  
E. S. PLAYER, Southern Rep., Greenville, S. C.

## Acme Plumbing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.



Sanitary Engineers  
and Contractors

# Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

## Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

## ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

**TEXTOL—A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.**

**FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the

## The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

### Report of the Secretary, Hunter Marshall, Jr.

(Continued from page 14.)

members for the Association, we exceeded during the past year all previous records. Our membership has been increased by 675,290 spindles, or a total of 38 cotton and knitting mills. In this connection we might state that we have so depleted the ranks of the non-members that we may never hope to capture this number in any future year. Our suggestion is that every non-member mill surrender now and join the

Association without further argument.

We have sent out from our office during the past year about 13,000 letters, which includes of course circular letters to the mills.

Your executive committee has held five meetings, all of which have been well attended, and an unselfish spirit of co-operation and mutual good displayed by each member. We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the work done by the officers of the Association who have given their time and thought liberally for our mutual good.

In our opinion your Association is now stronger influentially and financially than it has ever been before. The time has come when it is not only your duty to co-operate with your fellow manufacturer, but you should also take pride in advertising the fact that you are a member of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina.

The population of Sweden includes many more women than men.

J. A. Johnson has resigned as superintendent of Mill No. 3, McColl, S. C., to accept the superintendency of the Saluda Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. R. Donaldson has been transferred from the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., to superintendent of Mills Nos. 3, 6 and 8 of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C. Mill No. 8 is in process of construction, and will begin operation about September 1st.

### WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831  
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

#### COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	Looms

#### COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

##### COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

#### WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

#### WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.  
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

**THE DOUBLE BURNISHED OR DIAMOND FINISHED**  
**RIBBED RING** WHITINSVILLE  
MADE BY THE WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO. MASS.  
**THE BEST THAT EXPERIENCE CAN PRODUCE, THAT MONEY CAN BUY**

### AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape**  
AND  
**Bandings**

Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

### IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

**HYDROSULPHITE** CONC  
**POWDER**

FOR

**Vat Colors and Indigo**

**H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.**

NEW YORK

SOUTHERN OFFICES

1418 Empire Bldg.  
503 Trust Bldg.

Atlanta, Ga.  
Charlotte, N. C.



#### Knit Goods Prices Back to Opening.

New York.—Prices in underwear and hosiery trade are about on a par with the prices that were ruling at the first of the year. In some quarters they are a little under those levels, but as a whole the steady advances that have been put into effect from time to time have put them on a par with what buyers considered exorbitant prices at the opening of the fall 1919 season. It was the extreme high prices that ruled at that time that held buyers back to some extent, but today, with prices on a par with those levels, practically all quarters of the market are sold up for fall and some wish they had less business on their books.

The situation seems to be about unchanged. Buyers are coming in from week to week, taking what they can find which is not very much. Despite the advanced time there is quite a volume of business developing for fall underwear and hosiery.

With the termination of the war there is a strong feeling in the trade that a large export demand will soon make its appearance and the mills and selling agents are wondering how they will take care of it. Already there have been some demands around the market and export selling has been the rule for months back, but it is expected that it will show a real increase very soon.

While some feel that the demand for finished garments may be somewhat small they see a large demand for the raw material, which in the

and will effect the finished merchandise equally as much as if that had been sold. Cotton yarn and raw cotton are expected to be bought in a large way for export to Europe. This is expected to advance prices all along the line right up to the finished garments.

Some mills have been slow in covering on their raw material, being content with coming into the market when cotton broke a little here and there, but it is evident that the time for this sort of buying is past and they are feeling the tight situation that is now ruling more than mills that covered to a greater extent at the beginning.

#### Germany Making Textiles From Paper.

German textile mill owners are evidently not oversanguine as to the prospects of soon obtaining sufficient supplies of cotton to enable them to resume operations at anything like the pre-war scale, judging from a report in the Kolnische Keitung of June 4 telling of the first annual meeting of the Society of German Paper Yarn Manufacturers in Berlin. It was brought out at the meeting that there were more than 70,000 spindles busy in Germany turning out textile material from paper, besides those devoted to the use of nettle fiber, and that the society was making every effort to extend its organization.

Some men profit by experience; most women profit by man's inexperience.



## VOGEL

PATENTED

### Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.  
Strong hard wood seat.  
Heavy riveted tank.  
Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

## Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

# Starch

**ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY** are the watch-words to-day. Modern mill men who hold to this motto are discarding ordinary, imperfectly refined starches and selecting those special types best suited for their individual conditions.

Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp.

You know the result you seek.

We know and can provide the proper type of **STARCH**:

Eagle Finishing  
C. P. Special      Famous N.

## Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

# Starch



## Textile Motors

**Motors for All Textile Power Requirements**

For Group or Individual Drive

Special Textile Motors for looms, spinning frames, twist-ers, pickers, open-ers, breakers, etc.

Send for Textile Bulletin

Spinning Frames  
Four Frame Drive  
Crystal Springs Bleachery  
Chickamauga, Ga.

## ALLIS-CHALMERS

Manufacturing Company

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.  
District Offices in All Leading Cities.



**DON'T THROW IT AWAY—HAVE IT REPAIRED**

Expert Welding and Cutting by the Oxweld System.  
Competent men in charge. All work guaranteed.

**R. HOPE BRISON & CO.,****GASTONIA, N. C.**

**Poor Tempering Does It** } Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

**U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE** Amos M. Bowen  
**U.S. UNIFORMLY TEMPERED** Treasurer  
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

**TALC—****A GREAT WEIGHTER**

Our Talc is air-floated. Its unsurpassed color and high initial retention make it the best quality of any on the market for filler purposes. Its increased use by many of the largest and most carefully conducted mills throughout the country is its best testimonial.

Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

**Oliver Quartz Company****607 Trust Bldg.****Charlotte, N. C.****Complain Against Motor Corps Recruiting.**

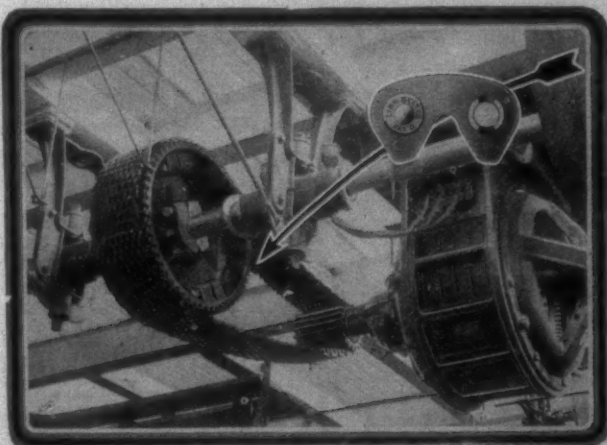
Washington.—Upon complaint of B. B. Gossett, of Anderson, who made strenuous objection to the motor corps of the army depleting cotton mill help in South Carolina, the matter was taken up several days ago by Senator Dial and as a result it was agreed that not more than fifty men from each county would be taken. Both Senators Dial and Smith are in receipt of an urgent telegram from James D. Hammett, chairman of the executive committee of the South Carolina Manufacturers Association, making complaint that the same thing is being done in Greenville and other counties in the State, with serious results to the labor situation. He begged both the senators to urge immediately that this practice be stopped.

Senator Smith took the matter up with Secretary Baker and specifically asked that the motor corps people be called off from this work and Senator Dial has likewise taken it up with General P. C. Harris, adjutant general of the army.

Mr. Hammett's telegram is as follows: "Owing to acute shortage of labor in the cotton mills and other lines of industry, we feel that in excess of 50 men from any one county in South Carolina taken into the motor transport corps will be injurious to the various communities in the State and we urgently request that you confer with the war department with a view to having the war department instruct the

motor transport corps not to accept in excess of 50 applicants for service in the corps from any one county in the State. Labor shortage is acute and we cannot find any improvement. Therefore we feel that in view of our active support of the government in all lines of work during the war period, we have justice on our side in asking that the number of applicants accepted be limited so as to interfere with industry as little as possible. The executive committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association urgently beg that you take such steps with the war department as to relieve us of excess distress and at the same time relieve those engaged in other industries as well as those engaged in farming. We understand that in other sections of the country, including the East, there are numbers of idle men who would gladly grasp the opportunities the service offers them, while with us there are no idle men, but on the contrary an acute shortage of labor. We are informed the motor transport corps are not soliciting in some section of the country where the labor shortage is not so acute as with us. This corps is operating from one point to another in South Carolina, but are at present in Greenville, and we understand intend covering the entire State."

A married man always lives in constant dread that somebody is going to invite him to do something that he wants to do, but his wife won't let him.

**Lineshaft Drives**

IF EVERY mill, factory and shop in the United States had this 98% efficient drive instead of power-wasting, slipping, leather belt drives, think how much their production would increase.

And increased production is just what our country needs today. Heed this statement. Write for our 128 page Data Book No. 125 and figure out for yourself how Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives can turn your present power waste into profits.

The book is free to those who want facts on the efficient transmission of power. Write today.

**LINK-BELT COMPANY**

PHILADELPHIA  
CHICAGO  
INDIANAPOLIS

**LINK-BELT**  
**SILENT CHAIN DRIVES**

J. S. Cothran, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

# POTATO CORN STARCH

Tapioca Flour      Sago Flour  
Dextrine and Gums

For SIZING and FINISHING

Oxalic Acid

**STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc.**

61 Broadway, New York City

Boston  
Philadelphia  
St. Louis

Providence  
Troy  
San Francisco

Chicago  
Cleveland  
Cincinnati

Southern Representative

**C. K. DAVIS, Newberry, S. C.**



**Clark's Weave Room Calculations**  
(Continued from page 9.)

EXAMPLE: A print cloth is woven with 2500 ends in the warp, including 32 selvage ends. How many dents required?

$$2500 - 16$$

ANSWER:  $\frac{2500 - 16}{2} = 1242$  dents total.

To find width of warp in reed, knowing total ends in warp, selvage ends, ends per dent, and reed:

RULE 6.—From total ends subtract half the selvage ends and divide by ends per dent and by dents per inch.

EXAMPLE: A print cloth is woven with 2500 ends in the warp, of which 32 are selvage ends drawn in 4 ends to the dent. Using a 30 dent reed, what is width of warp in reed?

$$2500 - 16$$

ANSWER:  $\frac{2500 - 16}{2 \times 30} = 41.4$  inches in reed.

To find reed required to produce a given sley with a known or estimated contraction in width from reed to cloth:

RULE 7.—Multiply ends per inch in cloth by 1 minus the percentage of filling contraction; divide result by ends per dent.

**Cotton Marketing Corporation for Each State Suggested.**

Dallas, Tex.—The Committee on Banking of the American Cotton Association, appointed at the New Orleans convention, has prepared the following report, which has been referred by President J. S. Wannamaker of the association to a special committee. The special committee consists of: J. A. Kemp, chairman, Wichita Falls, Tex.; J. S. Wannamaker, South Carolina; R. G. Rhett, South Carolina; D. E. Lyday, Texas, and J. B. Ardis, Louisiana. The report in full follows:

"The farmer has acquired, through years of trial, certain facilities for disposing of his cotton, which it is assumed he desires at all costs to retain. In other words, that he does not want any interference with the privilege he now enjoys of selling his own cotton at his own price, so long as he can do so to his own satisfaction, but that he does want the additional privilege of consigning his cotton for storage and sale where he can get advances upon it to a reasonable extent at low rates of interest and a low cost of storage, and there have his cotton held until prices improve and then sold for him at the least expense by an agency which shall have every inducement and opportunity to obtain the highest possible price.

"In the judgment of your committee this may be best accomplished by the organization in each State of a marketing corporation with a large capital stock, say, for example, equivalent to \$8 per bale of the average crop of the State for the past five years, and then having these State marketing corporations subscribe one-half of their capital stocks to a central financing corporation which would furnish, or aid in furnishing, the money to the State corporation to advance the consignors of the cotton that percentage of the market value of the cotton so consigned which shall be fixed by the central corporation.

These advances would be made upon drafts of the State corporations upon the central corporation, secured by warehouse receipts of the cotton, accepted by the central corporation and sold to banks. They should command the widest market and a very low rate of interest. The central corporation should charge a commission for obtaining this money, which should be a part of its revenue, which would be divided with the State corporation, but the net result to the consignor of the cotton should be a much lower rate of interest than is now obtainable by the large majority of them.

"In order to protect the central corporation against indiscriminate sales of the cotton consigned, depressing the market and wiping out the margin, an irrevocable power of sale should be given by every consignor of cotton to the central corporation to sell whenever and at whatever price it may find advisable, with a minimum price to be fixed by the consignor. The rate of commission paid for these sales should increase with the increasing price obtained, so as to give a special inducement for obtaining the greatest possible price. The fact that the central corporation will control a very large volume of cotton will enable it to hold up and stabilize the price, thus protecting itself and its paper and aiding the farmer to obtain a more acceptable figure for his cotton. Of course, the central corporation should have the power of exporting the cotton or selling it in this country, as it may find to be best for its interest and for the interest of its consignors.

"In addition to these drafts of the State corporations upon the central corporation, it may be found advisable and advantageous for the State corporation to draw on banks in the Federal Reserve System with the warehouse receipts attached, and your committee recommends that the banks of the South increase

EXAMPLE: A print cloth has 64 ends per inch in the cloth. How many dents per inch in reed if filling contraction be taken as  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ ?

ANSWER:  $1 - .065 = .935$ .  $64 \times .935 = 59.84$ . For plain cloth there are used 2 ends per dent so  $59.84 \div 2 = 29.92$  dent reed.

NOTE—If the regain had been given instead of the contraction, say 6.95% filling regain, then the reed would have been found by division instead of by multiplication, thus  $64 \div 1.0695 = 59.84$  and this divided by 2 ends per dent would have given the same 29.92 dent reed as above.

To find average number of ends per inch in an unequally reeded fabric, knowing the ends and dents per pattern and the reed:

RULE 8.—Multiply number of ends in one pattern by number of reed; divide result by number of dents in pattern.

EXAMPLE: What is the average number of ends per inch in reed if the warp is drawn in with 24 ends in 12 dents and 48 ends in 12 dents alternately, using a 30 dent reed?

ANSWER:

$$\frac{72 \text{ ends in pattern} \times 30 \text{ dent reed}}{24 \text{ dents in pattern}} = 90 \text{ average ends per inch in reed.}$$

(Continued next week.)

their capital stock wherever practicable. Their capital stock wherever practicable which they may accept under the national law or under the regulations of the Federal Reserve System. This will also aid the individual who desires to borrow on his cotton otherwise.

"In the judgment of your committee, provision should be made for the storage and holding of at least one-fourth, if not one-third, of a normal crop. This would require \$400,000,000 or more. Your committee believes that it will be entirely practicable with the agencies, and in the manner hereinabove suggested, to secure such an amount of money for such period as may be desired.

"A certificate of deposit of cotton shall not be eligible when presented for a loan of money unless shown by said certificate to have been cleared through a bonded warehouse bearing the official grade and classification of the warehouse keeper as having been deposited by the producer. This for the purpose of saving to the producer the stupendous waste in patches, city crop, country damages and grading as results from the present system of marketing our cotton in the country, all of which is borne by the producer."

**"Gear Pulling Made Easy."**

Every master mechanic who has had any experience at all with the Greb Automatic Grip Puller, which is manufactured by the Greb Company of 236 State street, Boston, (and the number of its users is constantly increasing), agrees that this Greb product does pull gears, commutators, transmissions and pulleys quickly and easily. That the makers are confident of the serviceability of this puller is shown by the fact that they are willing to let prospective users make a ten days' trial to see whether it does not fully come up to the standard which is claimed for it. As a matter of fact,

the Greb Company has received many testimonials of the complete satisfaction which is given by the Greb Automatic Grip Puller which it manufactures.

United States Worsted Company  
Silesia Mills

North Chelmsford, Mass.

November 23, 1918.

The Greb Company, Inc.

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Replying to yours of the 20th will say that we find the Greb Automatic Grip Puller entirely satisfactory and a very essential tool in our Repair Shop.

Yours truly,

Silesia Mills,

W. T. Ankron,

Purchasing Agent.

Above there is an exact facsimile of a letter from the company's file of recent correspondence. It was received from W. T. Picken, purchasing agent of the Silesia Mills of the United States Worsted Company.

A feature of this gear puller which ought not to be forgotten, and one which many would consider all important, is that it saves labor. When the Greb Automatic Grip Puller is used it is not necessary, as by the old method, for men in different departments to stop their work and assist in the operation of pulling the gear, for with the Greb Company's automatic apparatus the services of only one man are needed. The cut of the Greb Automatic Grip Puller, as given below, shows at once what the salient features of this Greb product are.

As already stated, there is an ever increasing number of satisfied users of the Greb Automatic Grip Puller, in whose opinion it is the best "bet" for removing pulleys, couplings, gears, etc. With this puller the Greb Company also furnishes three long arms that measure 12 inches from the bell crank to the hook and open to 18 inches. The Greb Automatic Grip Puller is not only quick, but it is strong, durable, efficient and simple. It has a positive grip, cannot unhook and adjusts to work instantly. It will be noted that by removing arms No. 1 and No. 2, and placing one of them at No. 3, a two-arm puller is the result. Moreover, the center body of the puller may be fitted with other arms than those ordinarily supplied. The Greb Company furnishes with this apparatus just the kind of arms that are wanted to meet the special requirements of the user.

**Would She?**

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," said the conjurer with a wave of the hand, "this is the magic cabinet. I invite any lady in the audience to enter this cabinet. I will then close the door, and when it shall be opened again the lady will have disappeared, leaving no trace."

There was an impressive silence until a little, undersized man in the second row turned to an enormous woman, who sat by him, and breathed eagerly:

"Maria, dear, won't you oblige the gentleman?"

Any man who is thinking seriously of marriage—is married!



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

### For Sale.

48-inch by 100-foot steel smoke stack. Practically new. Low price. Hunter Machinery Company, Marion, N. C.

### Wanted.

Some 40-inch cards, must be in excellent condition; 2 hand balling press for waste. Address Box 1093, Atlanta, Ga.

### Noah Harris, Notice!

Wanted—To know the whereabouts of Noah Harris. He will find it to his interest to write N. B. Hill, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

### Attention! Pickers for Sale.

One 1904 Atherton Opener and Breaker Picker combined, 40 inch lap.

One 1898 Atherton Double Section Finisher Picker with Kersch Beater, 40 inch lap.

Can be seen in operation.

Beaver Cotton Mills.  
Thomson, Ga.

### ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS

Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES. Save Construction, Space, Light, Fuel. Producing More With Less.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

### Machinery For Sale.

One 6x12 Saco-Petee slubber, 64 spindles.

6 Saco-Petee drawing frames, 6 deliveries, 12-in. coilers, metallic rolls.

3 Collins Twisters, 2 in. ing, 160 spindles.

3 Fales & Jenks Twisters, 2 1/4 in. rings, 144 spindles.

40 Universal Tube Winders, Model 50.

1-100 Spindle Foster Winders (new).

1 Baling Press, 6 Lindsay-Hyde Reels.

2 Ball Warpers, Complete (new).

6 Saco-Petee Cards, 24 in. doffers.

1 Cloth Folder and 1 Brusher. (Curtis & Marble.)

1 Kitson Thread Extractor.

3 10-Spindle Quillers (Lazenby.)

1 Double Head 2,400 end Den Warper. (Globe).

No junk in this lot. All low priced. Address Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.

### Napper Man.

Wanted: At once. One good napper man to look after napper room at night. Good pay for the right man. Apply at once P. O. Box 234, Rosemary, N. C.

### WE SPECIALIZE

In Reminding A.C. and D.C. Apparatus  
WINGFIELD & HUNDLEY  
Box 844 Richmond, Va.

### The CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.

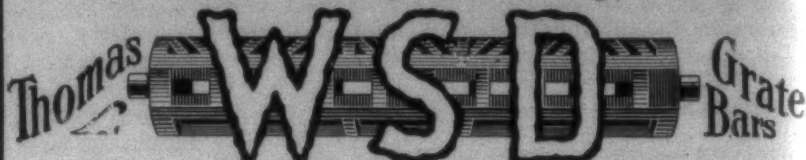
Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry

Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.

606 Trust Building

Charlotte, North Carolina

### Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

### TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles.  
Especially recommended where  
warp stop motions are used.



HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

### Wanted.

A card grinder, also fixer in picker-room, healthy place to live and good houses. Address R. C. Estes, Supt., Ensign Mill, Forsyth, Ga.

Wanted—Boss carder that can play in band; prefer a good second hand. Small job, good pay, new machinery; prefer a cornet player. Address "Cornet," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Experienced Yarn Mill Superintendent wants to correspond with a mill in need of a man of this kind. Now employed; would be interested in a mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Address K. L. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Spinning Overhauler.

Wanted—Two or three men that can do first class work, overhauling spinning. Address N. B. Hill, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

### M. C. Duncan—Notice.

### R. L. Toney—Notice.

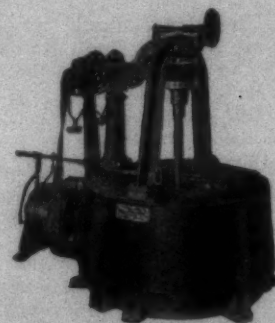
Want to communicate at earliest time possible with M. C. Duncan, last heard of at Danville, Va. and R. L. Toney last heard of at Griffin, Ga. Address Box 113, Yazoo City, Miss.

### Slasher Room Foreman.

Want a first class slasher room man who has had experience and is not afraid of work. Good pay and excellent living conditions. Address Slasher, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Second Hand Wanted.

Wanted at once, second hand in twisting, spooling and winding for 15,000 spindle room. Good job for right man. Pay \$23 per week. Address Overseer Spinning, Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.



SELF-BALANCING BASKETS  
26 to 72 inches.

## Tolhurst EXTRACTORS

FOR  
TEXTILES  
SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works  
Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE  
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building  
Charlotte, N. C.



## Cotton Goods

New York.—Two full holidays together carried traders away on vacation but did not shake market prices, which continue firm with the volume showing contraction and prices advancing.

The growing caution of many buyers throughout the country is reflected in letters received in nearly all houses, yet when the same buyers decide to operate they go ahead as far as the limited merchandise at the disposal of sellers will permit.

In the dress gingham markets where some mills have already allotted their dress ginghams for spring, buyers are complaining because more goods were not credited to them. They say they must have more goods whatever prices are to be. In houses that have not accepted spring business, the prices paid for spots in small case lots, or for odd mill run outs, are higher than some of the prices named by houses for spring delivery.

Those who have merchandise are not inclined to sell it despite the admitted opportunities for profit, and those without merchandise seem to think that prices have only begun to lift to the levels that will be reached when active fall spot business gets underway.

Bleached cottons bid fair to advance early this month as the disparity between gray goods and finished goods has become a matter of several cents a yard on well known brands. At any higher prices that may be named agents can sell few goods as they have few to offer for any nearby delivery.

An advance of 2 1-2 cents a yard in Fruit muslins, announced to become effective Monday morning, restores the war time price of 30 cents a yard. It was the price decline of this standard cloth early in the year, followed by very moderate sales, that precipitated the sharp decline in many cotton goods and led to a sound restoration of trading fundamentals. With the price back again at a very high level, it will be profitable to consider just what the new value means.

There have been times in New York city and elsewhere when this

muslin could be bought at four yards for 25 cents, and three yards for 25 cents was a common retail sale figure. At the new price, the retailer can barely offer the goods at three yards for a dollar! What is true of this cloth is true in greater or less degree of hundreds of others in bleached cottons, brown goods, tickings, denims, prints, percales, ginghams, plaids, chevrons, etc. These prices are going to be reflected ultimately in the prices asked for made up goods, of which so many are now sold. They may be hidden for a time, and will not appear to those who do not use their own needles in home work. But the price is there, all the time.

The question every merchant asks is to what extent will consumption be contracted by the high prices. The answer will not be given accurately for several months. The production of goods is below capacity, measured by past performances, because of the shorter working hours and the lackadaisical attitude of labor. Something more than high wages must enter into the problem of production to stimulate it and to cheapen the mass products of clothing for the consumer.

Sheetings are held at 15 cents for 5-yard goods in some places although 14 1-2 cents was done at the end of the week in seconds hands. For 5.50s 14 cents is asked and some few sales are reported at that price. On combed yarn goods the markets are firm and tending higher, some mills asking 27 1-2 cents for 40-inch 88 x 80s, sales of which were recently reported at 26 1-2 cents.

Prevailing quotations follow:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s ..	11 1/2
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s ..	11 1/4
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s ..	11
Gray g'ds, 38 1/2-in., 64x64s ..	18
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s ..	21 a21 1/2
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s ..	27 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard ..	23 1/2 a24
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60 ..	18 1/2
Brown shet'gs, So. stand. ..	24 1/2 a25
Tickings, 8-ounce ..	35
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.) ..	35 1/2
Stand. staple ginghams ..	21
Dress ginghams ..	25 a27 1/2
Standard prints ..	16 1/2

### T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

### COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW  
SOLUBLE OILS

O. K. SIZING  
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GEORGE WITHERSPOON

### Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

*Fast and Uniform*

**John P. Marston Company**

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

### Ask Your Oldest Employees

They will tell you that Laminars will stay in service from 5 to 40 years. That is because

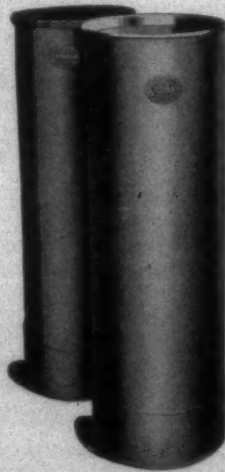
#### LAMINAR MILL RECEPTACLES

—are made of VUL-COT Fibre—hard, tough, yet can't dent like metal or splinter like wood. Laminars are smooth inside and out—nothing to catch roving; and they revolve truly, without swaying.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



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# TALLOW

A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

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Since 1832

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NEWTON, N. C.  
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BIRMINGHAM



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Two holidays during the past week reduced the bulk of yarn business for the period but prices continued to advance. Liberal buying orders are in the hands of middlemen and would be promptly placed at present prices but spinners seem to be well sold ahead. Most manufacturers have all the business they can handle until October and some of them even later than that, and consequently they are very independent and refuse to consider the orders in the market.

In some quarters there is said to be a moderate accumulation of hosiery and other knitting yarns and quotations from stock are being made on fair-sized lots. This is especially true of the coarser counts of carded yarns, which have been dragging a little of late. After all, this is but a minor feature of the present situation. Yarn factors believe that the knitters cannot long postpone the placing of their orders, as there is no special reason why the hosiery and underwear manufacturers should not share in the present bull movement in all cotton goods.

In a broad way it may be said that the trend of yarn values is pretty steadily upward. There have been occasional periods of hesitation, such as that noted a fortnight ago, but the trade has not failed to rally promptly, with top limits again advanced beyond the previous high marks. Buyers are insistent, and their needs seem to be large. One factor said that he had orders of upward of 400,000 pounds of yarns in hand which he could not find a place for. It was not so much a question of price as of getting a spinner willing to accept the business at any figure at all. The recent advance in raw cotton has strengthened the position of the spinners, and further advances in quotations appear to be inevitable. Nominally, quotations are about where they were a week ago, but many spinners are asking more money for the little new business they can take care of.

Southern Two-Ply Warps			
6s-10s	.52	—53	
12s-14s	.55	—58	
16s	.60	—60	
20s	.62	—65	
24s	.65	—68	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s-8s	.52	—55	
10s-12s	.53	—56	
14s	.55	—58	
16s	.58	—60	
20s	.62	—65	
24s	.68	—70	
Southern Single Warps			
6s-12s	.52	—54	
14s	.58	—58	
16s	.60	—60	
20s	.68	—60	
Southern Single Skeins			
5s-8s	.51	—	
10s	.52	—	
12s	.53	—	
14s	.54	—	
16s	.55	—	
Southern Frame Cones			
8s	.48	—50	
10s	.50	—51	
12s	.52	—53	
14s	.54	—55	
16s	.55	—56	
18s	.56	—57	
Combed Peele Cones			
10s	.72	—73	
12s	.73	—74	
14s	.74	—75	

16s	.75	—76	
18s	.76	—77	
20s	.77	—78	
22s	.78	—79	
24s	.79	—80	
32s	.92	—93	
34s	.94	—95	
36s	.96	—97	
40s	1.00	—1.02	
60s	1.35	—1.40	

## White Voiles Scarce, With Prints Sold Up.

Voiles of all sorts are scarce. The white and navy in the plain voiles are especially hard to locate. The keen demand for printed voiles is expected to further tighten the white situation as there is continuous printing of them to keep pace with the call for the printed. Selling agents still are able to take care of some business on a few colors but the most wanted colors are all but cleaned up.

The demand for printed voiles is keeping up and a scarcity of merchandise is all that is holding back business. Selling agents are sold up on them with few exceptions. The waist and dress trades have taken them in a large way and there does not seem to be any abatement in the demand even at this writing.

## French Textile Wages Triple During War.

From reliable sources the National Foreign Trade Council has just obtained the following information regarding the textile industries in the invaded regions of France.

Whereas the average pre-war textile wage was 4 francs per day, the present average wage is 10-12 francs. The French system of demobilization is providing the labor necessary for resumption of the textile industry.

The linen industry, being one in which France held a considerable advantage over Germany, was damaged more than the other textile trades. It is estimated as 1/2 destroyed; 1/2 taken to Germany; and 1/2 robbed of brass and copper. France, moreover, is not in a position to manufacture new linen machinery.

Cotton machinery has been damaged less than linen machinery. It is expected that 25 per cent should resume operations in six months; all should resume operations in two years.

The total damage to all textile plants in the invaded area is estimated at 50 per cent. In 1913 there were 2,221 such plants in this area.

An added element of cost in the operation of the restored textile industries will be the high cost of fuel coal. Mining wages have risen from 4.6 francs for surface work to 12.5; and for underground work from 6.3 francs in 1913 to 15 francs in 1919.

**Raw Stock Dyers**  
**Sanders Smith & Co.**  
**Charlotte, N. C.**

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D. H. HILL, Jr., Manager

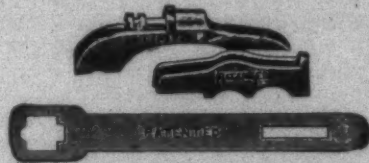
### COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

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## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

## DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

## Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

### Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

### Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C. Providence, R. I.

## Electric Wiring and Construction

### TEXTILE WORK A SPECIALTY

Let us estimate on your new village or extension to mill or village

**F. E. ROBINSON**

Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or manager by man of long experience. Have successfully handled some large mills. Now employed, but wish to change on account family dissatisfied with location. Address 2452.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed, but want more satisfactory location. Good references. Address No. 2462.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience as such and am especially prepared to accept position with a mill on hosiery yarns. Can give satisfaction to any mill owner who wants a high class man. Address No. 2463.

WANT position as assistant manager or superintendent. Am also qualified to act as expert efficiency man. Would not accept less than \$1,500 yearly. Address No. 2464.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am experienced on both white and colored goods and am qualified by experience to successfully take care of any size job. Address No. 2465.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Now employed as overseer carding at good mill but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 2466.

WANT position as superintendent or would take place as overseer of spinning in large mill paying good salary to overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 2467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or would accept second hand job in large room. Good references. Address 2468.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Prefer superintendent's position of weaving mill on white or colored work in South Carolina or Georgia. Address N. 2469.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Have had long experience and can get results. Address 2470.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Fifteen years experience on plain and automatic looms. Have been with present company for twelve years. Have both practical and technical experience. Age 34 and married. Can furnish best of references. Address 2471.

WANT position as superintendent by man 33 years old, temperate habits, and have had 18 years' practical experience in the mill, have been overseer and superintendent for 12 years. Have had experience on American, Sea Island and Egyptian cotton. Staple from 1/4 to 1 1/4-in., both carded and combed. Am a practical card and comber man, also understand spinning and weaving, have made knitting yarns from 4's to 120's, also tire and cord fabric, sheetings and colored goods. Want superintendent's position. Would consider a large card room. Prefer a combed yarn or tire fabric mill. Can change on a two weeks' notice. Address No. 2472.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer mill on white work. Have had 10 years experience as overseer. Age 39 years. Married. Can change on short notice. Address 2473.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or superintendent of small mill. Have had considerable experience and can furnish reference. Address 2474.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or spinning, spooling and warping. Givink satisfaction on pres-

ent job, but desire change of location. Address 2475.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept overseer of carding and spinning in large mill if salary is right. Thoroughly capable and can get results. Can furnish recommendations if necessary. Address 2477.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Can give reference as to ability and reliability. Want position in North or South Carolina or Georgia as present position is out of these states. Address 2478.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designing. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. References furnished if necessary. Address 2479.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of good mill looking for man who can get good results and will give satisfaction. Now employed as assistant superintendent but would like something better. Address 2480.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man of long experience in mill work and especially spinning. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address 2481.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish good references. Twelve years' experience. Thirty-one years of age, married and strictly sober. Address 2483.

WANT position by a practical mill man as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning or winding or all combined. Thoroughly competent and will get results on any size job. Excellent references. Address No. 2484.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience as weaver in several mills. Address 2486.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now with a machine shop, but want to get back in cotton mill. Have had quite a lot of experience in cotton mill work and can handle any size job. Address 2487.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or finishing. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to make a change in location. Address 2488.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or shipping clerk in large mill. Have had seven years experience as overseer of cloth room and shipping clerk and can give satisfaction on either job. Address 2489.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am expert designed. Experienced on tire goods and duck and automatic machinery. Thoroughly practical. Address 2491.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by competent man now employed as overseer of spinning and winding. Can furnish best of references. Address 2492.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in South Carolina by a man with long experience on duck and white goods. Two years experience as textile inspector with army. Now employed on colored work and can handle any size job. Best of references if wanted. Address No. 2493.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Have had good experience in medium size mill. Give business much thought and study and am anxious to secure a larger job. Giving satisfaction on present position. Address No. 2494.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill equipped with Saco-Lowell equipment. Have had long experience on this machinery. Address 2495.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Address 2496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Crompton & Knowles, Stafford automatic and Draper looms, either plain or fancy. Also understand elements of designing and have I. C. S. diploma on fancy weaving. Employed as overseer at present with job in good condition. Want larger job is reason for changing. Address 2497.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience in one of the largest and best mills in the South and can guarantee satisfaction. Want place where can settle down and make good. Address No. 2498.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weaving mill on sheetings, drills or prints. Now employed, but wish to change. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2501.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill. Now employed, but for good reasons prefer to make change. References furnished if wanted. Address No. 2504.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man who has had seven years' experience as second hand in 15,000-spindle mill and giving satisfaction. Twenty-seven years of age and strictly sober. Have just completed correspondence course in carding and spinning and can make all changes needed in spinning room. Address No. 2505.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 14 years experience as overseer. Experienced on all classes of white work. Can get results satisfactory to mill and selling house. Good references furnished. Address No. 2507.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. Can furnish reference when needed. Address No. 2508.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill by progressive practical mill man with technical education. Now employed as overseer in large mill and can give excellent references as to ability. Address No. 2509.

WANT position as mechanic by man with 12 years experience around textile plants and for last four years has been employed around steel mills, railroad shops and munition plants. Prefer mill in the Carolinas. Address No. 2500.

WANT position as first class carder or spinner. If not too large can handle both. One that can deliver the goods. Age 40. Address No. 2502.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by progressive man now employed as overseer of weaving, but on account of change in management would prefer another place. Room equipped with Draper looms preferred. Address No. 2506.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner in a large or medium size mill or superintendent of small mill. Forty-six years of age and have had seventeen years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Address No. 2510.

## Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

## Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
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25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
GUARANTEED

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**The Metallic Drawing Roll Company**  
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

### ATTENTION, MILL SUPERINTENDENTS

We are now equipped to handle any job of welding. Our plant is up-to-date. No job too small or too large. Can weld all metals and guarantee our work.

Heavy welding and boiler repairing a specialty. Give us a trial.

**QUEEN CITY IRON & METAL COMPANY**  
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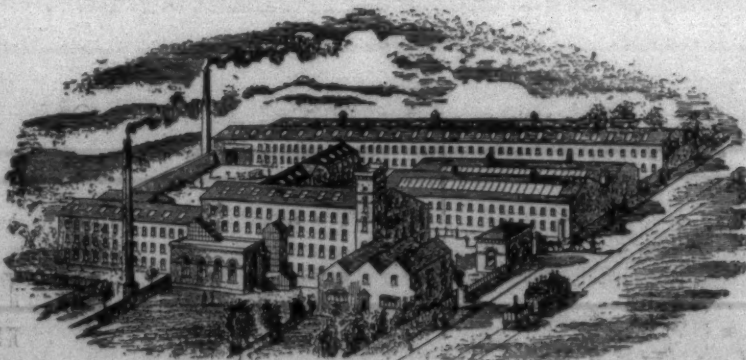
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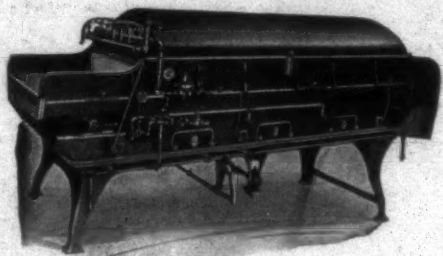


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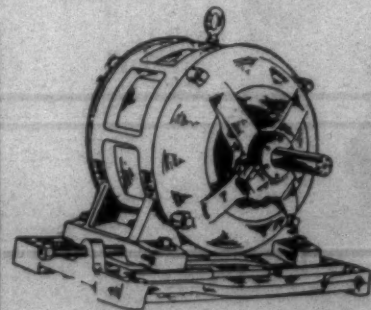
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